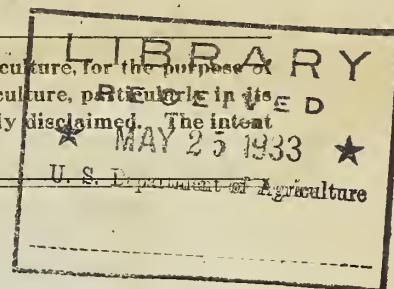


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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.



Vol. XLIX, No. 41

Section 1

May 18, 1933.

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BILL

Seeking to revivify and stabilize the Nation's industry, President Roosevelt sent to Congress yesterday an industrial recovery bill, combining a plan for Federal direction of business under codes of fair competition with an outlay by the Government of \$3,300,000,000 for public works to prime the pump of activity and employment, according to the press today.

MUSCLE SHOALS BILL

Congress put its final approval on the administration's vast Muscle Shoals-Tennessee Basin development bill yesterday and only President Roosevelt's signature remains to be affixed before the new law on the project takes effect, says the press today.

WISCONSIN MILK STRIKE

A Milwaukee dispatch today says: "Mobilization of fourteen additional companies of National Guardsmen, attired in civilian clothes, was ordered by Governor Schmedeman yesterday following an outbreak of disorder in the northern sector of the Wisconsin milk strike. The Governor told the militiamen to be in readiness for duty where needed throughout the eighteen affected counties, and demanded the arrest and prosecution of every man found dumping milk. The day's worst outbreak occurred at Shawano... Yesterday's clashes were the first between the strikers and the 2,000 special deputies sworn in for the protection of the milk and cheese plants of Shawano County. They followed the opening of the four plants of the Consolidated Badger Cooperative, closed since Monday, when 3,500 farmers invaded Shawano, took possession of the town, and threatened destruction of the company's plant...."

WHEAT PARLEY ADJOURNS

A Geneva dispatch today states that the Overseas Wheat Committee, attended by delegates from the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine, adjourned yesterday until May 29 with the publication of a long communique. The communique says in part:

"The wheat problem can be solved only by international action. The three main measures for this international action, which should be conceived as something provisional, would be: (a) Limitation of production and possibly of exports; (b) liquidation of stocks; (c) maintenance of a reasonable import margin in European importing countries. The experts thoroughly examined the first two points and will resume conversations in London on May 29 after having consulted their governments. Thanks to the progress already made, it is hoped definite conclusions may then be reached. Compared with the London wheat conference of May, 1931, the present meeting admits of a new element of the greatest importance: On the American side there exist legal possibilities for cooperation."

Section 2

Business Situation The Business Week for May 17 says: "Spring, belated, but all the more welcome, is coaxing green into the most unexpected parts of the business garden and so swiftly as to make the old-timers in Wall Street a little nervous....The sun seems warmest in the corner where the heavy industries are grouped. Steel is making rapid growth, fed by orders from motor makers and from miscellaneous sources....Employment and pay rolls rose in April and undoubtedly will in May....Electric power production has passed the preceding year's level for the first time in more than 2 years; the rise, moreover, is strictly unseasonal....Public construction is still very small, but residential building is rapidly picking up....Carloadings promise this month to pass last May's volume....April department store sales naturally beat the unmentionable month of March....The administration pushes plans to further and to consolidate these gains. Its program of public works and of aid and encouragement to industry is about ready. Preparations for the international conferences proceed on the whole favorably, with a truce to the making of further trade restrictions in the meantime....A bill to give us a better banking system emerges from committee, surprisingly little scarred with compromises. So astute a reader of the public temper as the President can hardly fail to sense that bank reform must be part of this session's work."

Corn Belt Conditions An editorial entitled "Prairie Fire in Iowa" in The Nation for May 17 says: "...'Beware the anger of a patient man,' runs a European proverb. The American farmer has been inexpressibly patient. His troubles do not date from 1929. Since the beginning of the industrial age in America he has been getting relatively a reduced share of the national wealth. Farming has constantly become less independent and less fortunate as a way of life. During the World War the farmer made some temporary advance but he was the first and the most flatly to be deflated after it. He shared hardly at all in 'Coolidge prosperity' and has been an outstanding victim of the depression, with the collapse of food prices, the crumbling of real-estate values and the failure of the country banks...."

Depression and Malnutrition May Midmonthly Survey says: "That the past five years have shown a steady and substantial increase in diagnoses of malnutrition among the clients of the Jewish social agencies of Philadelphia is the upshot of a study recently made through the diagnostic clinic of the Community Health Center of the city, which serves member-agencies of the Federation of Jewish Charities. The clients included are almost all Jewish, adults and children referred for health examinations semi-annually or annually, many of them coming back throughout the five-year period. The basis of diagnosis, made by a salaried medical staff of experience and standing in the community, is believed to have remained constant throughout the time. The figures include all patients examined in each of the five years from May

to October inclusive. For the whole group of old and new cases, diagnoses of malnutrition increased from 23 percent of the number examined in 1928 to 36.5 percent in 1932, a proportionate increase of 56 percent. Diagnoses of malnutrition rose among all age groups with the more serious problem definitely centered in boys and girls between six and sixteen. Esther Jacobs, executive secretary of the Center, comments: 'In the group over twenty the fact that lack of adequate or proper diet does not develop symptoms as quickly as in children would affect the total picture and make it less spectacular, though probably just as serious in terms of future well-being.' The percentage of clients diagnosed as malnourished is somewhat higher among old cases than among new, though it is among the new cases that the increase through the five years has been most marked....Concerning the general increase in diagnosed malnutrition she asks, 'Is it due to physical defects and poor heredity, or has the depression, with its lowered standards of living, involving inadequate food budgets and overcrowded living conditions, been largely responsible? In either case can we lose sight of the possible effect of the emotional element as a cause in malnutrition? The insecurities and conflicts which arise when unemployment strikes at the very foundations of family life surely might be a basic cause and one not easily amenable to treatment.'"

Lippmann Walter Lippmann, writing on "An Interpretation of Policies on Federal Cies" in the New York Herald Tribune for May 17, says: "...The Policies fear of destructive competition arising from overcapacity has to be removed. That is why the best intelligence of the business world has become increasingly convinced that an essential measure of recovery is to help each industry through its trade associations to share production among the competing plants, to maintain minimum standards of prices, wages, and working conditions. Such a control of competition would, it is confidently believed, provide a stable bottom on which industry could resume. For it would eliminate the uncertainty which is inherent in the power of some producers to glut the market with goods produced below cost or by sweated labor. The intelligent producer would become reasonably sure immediately of at least a modest share of the market, with prices above cost of production, and without the pressure to disrupt the morale of his workers by reducing their wages and holding over them the fear of unemployment. Under such conditions there is reason to believe that the good borrower would have the incentive to use credit to buy raw materials, to repair and modernize his plant, and thus to proceed to do business. If that happened the downward spiral of deflation, due to the contraction of credit and the ensuing shrinkage of markets, would be reversed, and an ascending spiral of expansion set going. This, at least, if I understand the present policy, is the principle which unites the monetary program for 'controlled inflation' with the so-called national industrial recovery bill that is about to be presented to Congress....If this interpretation is correct, it may be still true that radical changes in

the American economic philosophy are being inaugurated in Washington. My own view on that question is that great changes are inevitable and necessary, but that only experience by trial and error will show which of any particular changes are permanent and which are purely for the emergency. In the mean time, the crux of the matter, ironically enough in view of the palpitations in many quarters, would seem to be that the pregnant part of the whole program is to be found in two measures,--the open market operation and the amendment of the anti-trust laws,--measures which have been advocated for years by intelligently conservative men."

Milk Pasteurization

An editorial entitled "Does Heating Injure the Nutritive Properties of Milk?" in American Journal of Public Health for May, says: "...It may be that pasteurized milk is not as suitable for certain animals whose calcium needs are greater than those of calves, but it seems there is no evidence that this is injurious to infants whose calcium needs are lower. The pasteurization of cow's milk brings it somewhat nearer to human milk as regards available calcium and phosphorus, and the change may be regarded as beneficial. Animal experiments as well as nutritional experiences on a large scale certainly give no support to the idea that pasteurized milk is in any way inferior to raw for infant feeding. These statements may not be entirely true, for older children, since they require a greater amount of calcium for bone formation, and this is especially true for those who may be on a diet that is otherwise deficient in calcium, but apparently there is at present not much evidence on which to make such an assertion. We have an immense volume of clinical evidence gathered from many countries which shows that pasteurized milk has fulfilled the needs for the feeding of infants and children over many years, with no evidence of damage, provided the possible loss in vitamin C is made good. The author above referred to (Wm. G. Savage, M.D.) holds that in view of this mass of clinical experience, it is up to opponents of pasteurization to demonstrate nutritional harm done by the process, and points to the fact that such experimental work as has been done proves that they have conspicuously failed to do so up to the present...."

Wool Market

A Boston dispatch to the press of May 15 reports: "Wool market continues its uninterrupted advance; in view of small supply available, the eastern market is being pulled along by the extremely strong demand in the growing regions. Dealers have paid to growers the equivalent of higher prices than have been realized in sales to wool manufacturers. At present the growing territories are overrun with dealers' representatives, actively competing with each other for wool which in some cases is not even shorn. At certain points there are five times as many dealers as there are normally. The buyers go directly up to the farmers, rather than let the growers bring in their samples. And with such demand for the staple evident, it is only natural that prices should advance to a level which is double or nearly double that of a year ago."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in New England Homestead for May 13 says:

"The purpose of the 4-H club work is to establish sound principles of agriculture--to make the rural home a better place, and to develop girls and boys for rural leadership....This great movement, national in its scope, is daily demonstrating its worth. In its membership lies the hope of the future, for they are the future farmers of America. These young folks are today doing their share to alleviate distress in their communities, carrying out the precepts of larger service in a practical way. No better example of this service can be furnished than that of 70 4-H clubs who have given 610 jars of canned goods, 200 bushels of fruits and vegetables, and over 575 articles of clothing to needy families in New Hampshire...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

May 17.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$5 to \$5.30; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$5.20 to \$5.35; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$5.10 to \$5.25; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.35 to \$6.90.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 74 $3/8\phi$ to 76 $3/8\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 73 $3/8\phi$ to 75 $3/8\phi$; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 70 ϕ to 71 ϕ ; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 69 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago 73 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 77 ϕ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 82 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 78 ϕ (Nom.); Chicago 82 ϕ ; St. Louis 82 ϕ ; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 69 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 64 $3/8\phi$ to 67 $3/8\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth 67 $3/8\phi$ to 70 $3/8\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 53 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 54 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 38 ϕ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 41 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 42 ϕ ; Chicago 45 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 46 ϕ ; St. Louis 44 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white, Kansas City 43 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 44 ϕ ; St. Louis 47 ϕ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 41 ϕ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 42 ϕ to 42 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago 45 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 46 ϕ ; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 39 ϕ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 41 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 42 ϕ ; Chicago 44 ϕ to 44 $7/8\phi$; St. Louis 44 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 44 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 24 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 26 ϕ to 26 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago 26 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 27 ϕ ; St. Louis 26 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 23 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 25 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 25 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago 25 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 26 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50 ϕ to 52 ϕ ; Chicago 56 ϕ to 60 ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.43 $\frac{1}{2}$.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.50-\$4.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$1.75 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Houma. Alabama sacked stock \$1.25-\$1.75 in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.10 in the East; 40½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 60¢-65¢ carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$2.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$1.90-\$3 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Tennessee Klondikes \$1-\$1.75 in midwestern cities. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers. New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, 2½ inches minimum, \$2.75 per barrel in New York City; bushel baskets one car 87¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points to 8.56¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.46¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 8.72¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 8.68¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¼¢; 91 score, 23¢; 90 score, 22¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15¼¢; Young Americas, 15¼ to 15½¢;

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15½¢ to 16¾¢; Standards, 15 to 15¼¢; Firsts, 13½¢ to 13¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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MAY 15 1933

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 42

Section 1

May 19, 1933.

SHOALS BILL SIGNED

The President yesterday signed, in the presence of legislators who for twelve years have fought for Government operation of Muscle Shoals, the now famous legislation for governing its use in the production of electric power and fertilizer, and providing at the same time for the development of the entire Tennessee valley. (Press, May 19.)

INDUSTRIAL REGULATION BILL

The press today says: "To administer the almost unlimited powers over industry which would be conferred upon the Government by the pending industrial regulation bill, President Roosevelt has chosen Hugh S. Johnson, soldier, lawyer and manufacturer....In view of the fact that General Johnson was one of those foremost in drafting the bill, the administration expected him to accept the appointment when the post is formally created by passage of the sweeping public works-industrial control measure...."

FARM BILL ACTION URGED

The Associated Press today says: "Urgent pleas that the new farm bill be put promptly to its gigantic task of easing agriculture's economic plight were laid yesterday before President Roosevelt, Secretary Wallace and Chief Administrator George N. Peek. Benefit payments to farmers by as early as July 15 and application of the processing tax by August 1 were asked by representatives of organized wheat marketing groups....A reduction of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 acres in this year's cotton crop was urged upon the President by Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, who argued the season had not progressed so far as to make this accomplishment impossible. Mr. Roosevelt referred him to Peek. Representatives of sixteen organized wheat producing groups in both the spring and winter growing areas presented the wheat plan....The program presented contemplates application of the voluntary domestic allotment plan to next year's crop with payments of bounties to begin July 15 to growers who pledge to reduce their acreage next year...."

TERMITES IN NEW YORK

The New York Times yesterday said: "The entomology department of the American Museum of Natural History received hundreds of telephone calls yesterday from home owners in New York City and vicinity asking for advice as to measures they should take to protect themselves against being literally 'eaten out of house and home' by the unexpected plague of the termites, or white ants, which recently have infested New York and vicinity for the first time in its history...."

The press today reports from Washington: "Scientists of the Bureau of Entomology, commenting on the white ant or termite invasion of New York, asserted that the best way to defeat these insects, where they are already established in buildings, is to cut off their contact with the ground...."

Section 2

British
Agri-
cultural
Policy

An editorial in Country Life (London) for May 6 says: "...Any policy directed to restoring prosperity to English agriculture hinges on control of imports, machinery for which the National Government is setting up. But that can only be the first step, and, as the Government has made clear, must be conditional upon the industry itself overhauling its internal mechanism. This is the scope of the present policy. The Government is providing a framework in which this reconstruction can now take place. From the outset the Inquiry has had a defined, feasible objective: the increase of our annual production by some 100,000,000 pounds per annum and the restoration to the land of at least the 200,000 men, with their dependents, who have been displaced from it during the last decade. The figures given today, and derived from contributors' estimates of the extent to which their particular industry can reasonably expand, distribute this amount on a percentage basis of our present importation, but qualified by practical factors. For it is useless to envisage increased production without providing for more remunerative prices or for giving the consumer what he requires of--and is given by--overseas competitors. In the case of pigs, for instance, the estimate provides for our producing almost all our bacon requirements. This there is no physical reason why we should not do, but, before we can do so, pig production needs to be standardized, and the material to be processed, in a way that the government has now rendered possible by the Pig Marketing Scheme. The same factors apply to every branch of agriculture. Standardization and processing, by which alone the market can be captured, demand a far greater measure of cooperation at every stage of production than at present obtains. Individualism, for so long regarded as the Englishman's noblest attribute, is today the greatest stumbling-block in his path towards prosperity if he continues to bring it into business relationships, in industry no less than in agriculture. The imperative need for cooperative methods is, perhaps, the fact that most clearly emerges from the bird's-eye view of agriculture that Mr. Christopher Turnor and his collaborators have enabled readers to take. The very word was anathema to agriculturists not ten years ago. But today it is on all men's lips, and it is difficult not to conclude that a fundamental change in the mentality of our people is taking place...."

Conservation

An editorial in Nature Magazine for June says: ".... We are confident that Franklin Delano Roosevelt will carry on the conservation tradition of the family name. This confidence arises both from what the President has said and done, and from his very character. Perhaps the last should be first, because it is the action and the direction of that action that reflects the background and convictions of the man....On the action side, Mr. Roosevelt has especially indicated his conservation interest in the field of forestry....As tangible evidence of this conviction a quarter of a million young men are now being concentrated

in forestry and conservation camps in many parts of the country engaged in a wide variety of projects, all of which contribute to forest improvement. This is, to be sure, primarily an economic measure to provide unemployment relief. But that it is directed to forest betterment and not into other possible channels of constructive endeavor is significant. So, during the Roosevelt administration, we may be certain that the friends of the forest, the National resources will find not only a willing ear but an understanding heart in the White House. They will find a man who has declared himself as a firm believer in country planning just as much as in city planning...."

German An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 18 says:
Economic "Chancellor Hitler's address to the Reichstag reflects the impact
Policies of President Roosevelt's world message upon German official thinking. His emphasis is now upon the economic consequences to Germany of the Versailles Treaty, whereas recently Berlin has been persistently asserting a species of inalienable political rights of which the Germans consider themselves robbed by the surrounding powers....It is by no means a clear exposition of German policy on either the political or the economic side that the Chancellor has made, but it is more than likely that he deliberately left it open to further elaboration as events develop at Geneva and London. In thus allowing his Government policy a certain flexibility, which may go to the length of cooperation with other powers toward common purposes, Chancellor Hitler may be supposed to have taken measures against the isolation which has been rapidly overtaking Germany in the preliminaries to next month's conference in London. In plain English, he appears at least as anxious to join in international accords as to carry forward his permanent work of undoing Versailles. Chancellor Hitler takes as nearly conciliatory an attitude as was to have been expected of him at this time, particularly when thought is given of the domestic difficulties of his position. He has made at least some contribution to the prospects for positive results from the Disarmament Conference, which will so largely influence the outcome of the approaching economic discussions."

International Christian Gauss, dean of the College at Princeton,
Relations writing under the title "The End of Nationalism" in Scribner's Magazine for May, says:"...If nationalism was once an advantage to Germany, France, England and the United States, why has it ceased to be so? The answer is simple. As the result of our own inventions, economically and above all culturally, we have grown closer together. It would be as logical for us today to unite with France or England or Germany, as it was a hundred years ago to take in Spanish Florida or French Louisiana. They are within easier reach and closer in cultural interest. The peoples of these four countries are really the architects and creators of the modern spirit. The steam engine, railroad, steamship, auto, radio, modern medicine; 'evolution,' the new physics, the new mathematics and chemistry, the new science and

the technology which has sprung from it, are largely and almost exclusively the joint product of these four peoples. This has changed our world and with radio, trans-oceanic telephones, New York or Washington is in as close communication with London or Berlin as with Pittsburgh or San Francisco....The Euro-American Union will not finally settle all problems; even its limits may in time have to be extended to take in Holland or Belgium or Italy or Spain, for instance. But we must make a beginning somewhere and a union of the four powers seems now to open the only way into our future. There is no way of circumventing the inevitable. The nations that fought against each other on the Western Front must correct their great historic blunder....To put it inelegantly, Germany, France, England, and the United States are overripe as competing nationalistic States. Neither culturally nor economically can they live apart and their pretense to self-sufficiency can lead only to clashing rivalries that must end in catastrophe. They depend upon each other. Any accession of strength, military or economic, to any of them is and must in the present state of things be regarded as a threat to all the rest. Without political reorganization tending toward common action, destructive competition in wasteful production and armaments must become fiercer with every attempt to develop the latent resources of their common culture...."

Wheat
Study

A summary of the wheat study of the Food Research Institute for May says: "Wheat futures in foreign markets were remarkably stable, in terms of gold, throughout December-April. Chicago prices changed little until mid-March, and then rose sharply first on the poor outlook for United States winter wheat, later on the embargo of gold exports and prospective enactment of inflationary legislation. The failure of foreign markets to respond significantly to bullish developments here reflected the continued bearishness of the wheat statistical position. World stocks on April 1 were still some 350 million bushels above normal, and about as large as last year, though visible supplies were lower. With large domestic wheat supplies and import restrictions more rigid than ever before, European countries imported relatively little wheat in August-April. Ex-European takings were large, but failed to offset the reduction in European imports; and world shipments were the second smallest in a decade. We maintain our December forecasts of August-July trade (shipments of 645 million bushels, net exports of 665 million) and of 'world' stocks about August 1, 1933 (1,007 million bushels as compared with 976 million last year). Small changes have been made, however, in the forecasts for individual countries. Price movements in May-July will depend largely upon changing new-crop prospects and upon actual and anticipated governmental action to reduce the wheat surplus, to raise commodity (particularly agricultural) prices, and to improve international financial conditions. Such developments are mainly unpredictable, but on the whole seem likely to lend strength to wheat prices. Both Liverpool and Chicago futures prices are more likely to advance than to decline from the price level of early May. Chicago prices will

remain above Liverpool at least through July, but probably by an irregularly narrowing margin, in terms of gold dollars."

Woolen
Goods

Barron's for May 15 says: "Except for a brief period last summer, manufacturers of woolen goods are experiencing their first upturn in business of any sizable proportions within the past several years. Demand has risen to such an extent that manufacturers are being forced to place a limit on future orders, which has had the natural result of raising prices with wool suitings and overcoatings already up from five to 30 cents a yard. The two largest factors in the industry, American Woolen Co. and Pacific Mills, have speeded up operations, so that various departments in both concerns are working 100% of capacity, against half that much and less only a few months ago. At Lawrence, Mass., American Woolen Co. has reopened its large Washington mill, a plant which ceased to operate for the past year, except for a short time last summer....Many workers have been returned to duty."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

May 18.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.75 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$5 to \$5.30; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$5.20 to \$5.30; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$5.15 to \$5.30; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.35 to \$6.85..

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat* Minneapolis $72\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $74\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $71\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $73\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $70\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 69ϕ to 70ϕ ; St. Louis $75\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 82ϕ ; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70ϕ to $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 81ϕ ; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 58ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $62\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $65\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $65\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $68\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $52\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $54\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 37ϕ to 38ϕ ; Kansas City 42ϕ to $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $45\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $44\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 white, Kansas City $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $44\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $46\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 40ϕ to $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 42ϕ to $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago $45\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $46\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $44\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 38ϕ to $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $44\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $45\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 45ϕ ; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis $23\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $23\frac{7}{8}\phi$; Kansas City $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 26ϕ (Nom.); Chicago $26\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 27ϕ ; St. Louis $26\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $26\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 white, Minneapolis $22\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $22\frac{7}{8}\phi$; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago $25\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $26\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 26ϕ ; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50ϕ to 52ϕ ; Chicago 56ϕ to 60ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.40\frac{1}{4}$ to $\$1.43\frac{1}{4}$.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought \$3.25-\$4.50 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.60 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.10 in eastern cities; 40½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin Round Whites 60¢-70¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Missionary strawberries \$1.75-\$2.50 per 32-quart crate in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. No.1, and U.S. Commercial, \$1-\$1.60 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; few \$1 f.o.b. Corpus Christi. Virginia Pointed type cabbage 65¢-\$1 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Mississippi stock \$1.75-\$2 per lettuce crate in Chicago; \$1.25 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches minimum, \$1-\$1.12½ per bushel basket in New York City; 85¢ f.p.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 13 points to 8.43¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 5.50. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 8.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 8.55¢.

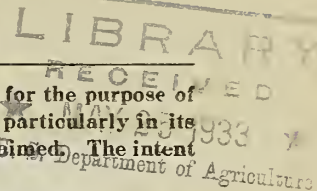
Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23¼¢; 90 score, 23¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15¼¢; Young Americas, 15¼ to 15½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15½¢ to 16¾¢; Standards, 15 to 15¼¢; Firsts, 13½¢ to 13¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIX, No. 43

Section 1

May 20, 1933.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS

Jerome N. Frank was appointed yesterday by Secretary Wallace, with the approval of President Roosevelt, to be General Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Frank has been a practicing lawyer for twenty years, most of the time in

Chicago.

Ohio,
Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be chairman of the Tennessee Valley Power Authority, the supervisory body which is to direct the development of Muscle Shoals.

Harry L. Hopkins, New York Administrator of Relief, was nominated by President Roosevelt yesterday to be Federal Emergency Administrator under the Wagner \$500,000,000 relief act. (Press, May 20.)

WISCONSIN MILK STRIKE ENDS

A Madison, Wis., dispatch today says: "Three thousand farmers celebrated at Madison yesterday while the Wisconsin milk pool's arbitration committee formally ratified the agreement of its representatives with Governor Schmedeman under which the seven-day milk strike was terminated yesterday after a conference in the Governor's office. Under the agreement the pool promised to cease picketing and the Governor agreed to appoint a farmer-controlled committee to study agricultural problems...."

"The committee appointed by Governor Schmedeman to investigate the grievances of dairymen is to study the possibility of changing the present system of marketing milk. At present a base price is paid for milk to be distributed in bottles and a lower price is offered for surplus converted into butter and other products. The committee will suggest reorganization of the State Department of Agriculture and markets, feasibility of legislation to keep chain stores out of food manufacturing, and will urge the Federal Department of Agriculture to stimulate milk prices."

MILK RAIL RATES CUT

Reductions in freight rates on milk to points in the New York metropolitan area, averaging 19 percent and effective July 1, were announced yesterday by representatives of the eastern rail presidents, in conference at New York. The rate decrease will save dairy farmers \$1,700,000 annually, according to an estimate of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. (Press, May 20.)

SWITZERLAND LIMITS FRUIT IMPORTS

The Department of Commerce was advised yesterday by its representative at Berne that the Swiss government has limited imports of apples, pears and apricots from the United States to the same quantity imported in 1931, according to an A.P. dispatch today.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor designate of the new Farm Credit Administration, announced May 18 that just five days after President Roosevelt signed the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act the first loans were made by the Farm Loan Commissioner, Paul Bestor, through his agents located in the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, Missouri and Columbia, S.C.

Section 2

Food Dis- Commerce and Finance for May 17 says: "Demoralization
tribution in food distribution methods over a considerable period has come--
with the widespread development of voluntary chain organizations--
to a point where food distributing businesses again are to be
reasonably well standardized, according to the American Institute
of Food Distribution's most recent voluntary chain study, 'The
Voluntary Chains--An Adjustment in Relationships and Methods.'
The importance of voluntary chains in the food industry is brought
home most forcibly by the fact that at present there are approxi-
mately 750 such organizations operating between 88,000 and 90,000
retail stores, as opposed to the 688 organizations operating
83,244 stores at the time the last Institute census of these
groups was made in 1932. That such an imposing force, controlling
more than 30 percent of the total grocery business of the country
is affecting the fundamental policies of pricing and buying, ad-
vertising and private branding, is brought out clearly in the
study's analyses. Approximately 44 voluntary chain organizations
answering a special private brand inquiry said that their own la-
bels were needed as a protection against price cutting. National
voluntary chains such as I.G.A. and Red & White, have been ag-
gressive advocates of private labels although retailer-owned
wholesalers have been somewhat slower to move into private brand
merchandising than have the wholesaler sponsored groups, since
the retailer-owned groups have been formed primarily to get price
concessions on staple groceries and well established national
brands. The future of the distributor's label in both chains and
voluntary chains, according to the study, will vary greatly with
the impulses in buying and selling--depending on the competitive
situations which arise in each commodity and each territory. In
the meantime, the conservative trend among better distributors is
toward shaping such lines of controlled labels as will increase
their institutional standing with consumers--more intelligent se-
lection of commodities to be packaged, better plans in the pack-
aging and use of sales promotion to increase consumer loyalty..."

Heath Hen's Martha's Vineyard had hoped that the world's most famous
Fate bird--the last surviving heath hen--would be making a call this
spring as it did a year ago, at James Green's field on the Edgar-
town road, the New York Herald Tribune reminds us, adding: "But
the lone cock has disappointed the watchers, none more so than
Dr. Alfred O. Gross, first authority on the unique bird leg-
banded by him in 1931, who has visited the island to verify, if
possible, rumors that the recluse had recently been seen. The
Vineyard Gazette's current heath-hen news is in a minor key. It
is feared that the bird has joined the rest of his species. In-
deed, a reward is offered by Dr. Gross, Thronton W. Burgess and
others for finding the body, certified by the leg bands. If the
bird is dead it may be a long chance to making the discovery in
the dense cover of scrub oak; but scientists on and off the
Vineyard feel that 'the record will be incomplete unless a chapter
can be added with some circumstances of the bird's fate.' The

heath hen at least will have had his freedom to the end, unlike the last passenger pigeon, which died on September 1, 1914, in the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, its long tail feathers broken by constant confinement in a cage."

Keynes on Conditions Excerpts from articles by John Maynard Keynes in the London Times are quoted by the Baltimore Sun for May 12 as follows: "We have reached a critical point. In a sense, it is true that the mists are lifting. We can, at least, see the gulf to which our present path is leading. Few of us doubt that we must, without much more delay, find an effective means to raise world prices; or we must expect the progressive breakdown of the existing structure of contract and instruments of indebtedness. It is useless to do lip service to the need of raising world prices if we neglect the only measures which can have that result. The alternative, sometimes suggested, of a simultaneous devaluation of all national currencies in terms of gold, whilst offering some advantages, has the great defect that it would strengthen the position of those countries that already hold large reserves of gold....A given dose of expenditure at the present stage will, for several reasons, produce a much larger effect on employment than it will be prudent to expect later on when the margin of unused resources is reduced....It is a complete mistake to believe that there is a dilemma between schemes for increasing employment and schemes for balancing the budget--that we must go slowly and cautiously with the former for fear of injuring the latter. Quite the contrary. There is no possibility of balancing the budget except by increasing the national income, which is much the same thing as increasing employment. Owing to the time-lag in the effect of increased taxation in reducing the national income our existing budgetary procedure is open to the serious objection that the measures which will balance this budget are calculated to unbalance the next one; and vice versa. The contrary policy of endeavoring to balance the budget by impositions, restrictions and precautions will surely fail...."

Olive Industry An editorial in California Cultivator for May 13 says: "Whether or not the olive industry in California is to survive depends upon two things--protective tariffs and market expansion. It is authoritatively stated that if all the olives and olive oil consumed in the United States were of domestic production the present 30 or 35 thousand acres devoted to olives in this State would not supply one-fifth of the demand and yet today our growers are hardly getting cost of picking and hauling out of their olives and absolutely nothing for growing the crop. Processors are in equally bad condition. Because of decreased demand they are unable to sell the finished product for cost of processing and packing, so it looks as though the olive industry along with the many others is going to have to have help and have it mighty soon if it weathers the depression. Growers and packers are of the opinion that an increase in the tariff on olive oil would enable them to convert the smaller sizes into oil, thus keeping all but the best grades of olives off the market, thereby creating a better

market for those put up as ripe olives. While a higher tariff on olive oil would no doubt materially help the industry the greatest need, in our opinion, is a little higher tariff on green olives and then for the California olive growers to cater to that trade that prefers the green olives. This paper has been urging the importance of the green olive trade for many years--not in preference to the ripe product, but as an additional outlet. However, leaders in the industry have insisted that because of the superiority of ripe olives it was foolish for California growers to try to compete with the imported green olive except with the better ripe product...."

Vegetable Industry in Connecticut An editorial in The Rural New Yorker says: "Commercial vegetable growing in Connecticut is increasing rapidly and if the present intentions to plant materialize the acreage devoted to this type of agriculture during 1933 will be increased 15 percent over the acreage in 1931 and 25 percent over that of 1929. In point of value, vegetable growing is showing a greater increase than any other branch of agriculture. The industry is not only increasing for the State as a whole but there is a tendency for a sharp increase and crop shifting in specialized areas. Hartford County will produce 42 percent of the State's total potato crop and the combined potato acreage of Hartford and Tolland Counties represents over 53 percent of the State total. Windham County with 7 percent of the State vegetable acreage will produce 86 percent of the Brussels sprouts. New Haven County will grow 75 percent of the peppers and 50 percent of the string beans. The income from Connecticut vegetables runs into several millions of dollars annually and the acreage devoted to this industry occupies an extensive area."

DAILY DIGEST

LIBRARY

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 44

Section 1

May 22, 1933.

THE CONGRESS

The press of May 21 says: "A clean sweep of the administration's legislative calendar in the House by Friday of this week was unqualifiedly forecast on Saturday by Speaker Henry T. Rainey. At the same time, Senate Democratic Leader Joseph T. Robinson again set June 10 as the probable date of Senate adjournment. He said the President's major measures all can be enacted by that time...."

FOUR POWER PACT

A Rome dispatch today states that acceptance by four major powers of Europe--Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy--of the Mussolini plan for a 10-year accord to keep peace was announced at Rome yesterday. The report says: "Premier Benito Mussolini, author of the pact, reached the agreement during secret weekend negotiations with representatives of the other three powers in Rome. A draft of the four-power pact was dispatched immediately to Geneva, for initialing shortly...."

FARM LOAN COMMISSIONER

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor-designate of the Farm Credit Administration, announced May 19 that Robert L. Immell of Chillicothe, Ohio, had been appointed as Agent of the Farm Loan Commissioner for the Fourth Federal Land Bank District with office at Louisville, Kentucky. This completes the appointment of the agents that head the twelve offices of the Farm Loan Commissioner located in the Federal Land Bank districts throughout the United States. Through these offices loans are being made from the \$200,000,000 fund appropriated to refinance farm indebtedness under the provisions of the new Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933.

FORECLOSURE DECISIONS

The New York Times of May 21 says: "A judge granting a moratorium on a mortgage suit violates the Federal and State Constitutions as well as his own oath, according to New York Supreme Court Justice William Harman Black. Justice Black made this declaration Saturday in deciding a suit between two companies on a mortgage covering unimproved land near Mineola, L.I. In handing down his decision, which differed from rulings in other parts of the country declaring moratoria on mortgage suits, Justice Black held that when judges decide between two corporations, 'they must no more sympathize with one or the other than must the juries whom they constantly instruct.'.."

BRITISH CATTLE DISEASE

A U.P. dispatch from London says: "A mysterious cattle disease has destroyed numerous herds in Lincolnshire, reports said May 15. Farmers were alarmed at the malady which was evidenced by a dizziness as the only symptom, followed swiftly by death. A professor from Cambridge, experimenting, inoculated several herds with a special serum, and reported some success in checking the deaths."

Section 2

Business

Conditions May 18 says: "...We were in the treasurer's office of a big New England cotton mill on a recent day and were told that things looked better than they have at any time in the last ten years. The best managed fine gray goods mill in the country is now running 100 percent--it was down to 50 percent. One of the very largest cotton mills in the country is now running full times--it has been down to 30 percent. One of the best known and largest rayon weaving concerns in the country is now running day and night. A leading calfskin tanner who has been shut down flat for about six months now has about 400 men on the pay roll. A New England concern allied with the textile industry, manufacturers of ventilating equipment, dryers, etc., has been flat as a floor for months, now they have a crew working. A big Massachusetts bobbin and shuttle maker has been very flat. Last week they worked 70 people full time and this week 100 people full time. The largest worsted mill in the country has been very flat, now they are starting up and as fast as they can are putting everything on to an overtime run--today they have more than 1,000 people back in the mill and a neighboring mill of the same corporation which has been shut down altogether now has the combing and backwashing and the dyeing and finishing in full operation. A very large worsted mill in Lawrence which has been quiet for months is now booming. A New England worsted manufacturer with five or six plants in this section of the country and three other plants in a southern State, is now getting back on to overtime operation as rapidly as possible. A western Massachusetts cotton yarn mill of size and consequence which has been down to 10 per cent is now operating 60 percent. The biggest department store in Boston has put all their help on to full time. It all looks better to us...."

Economists

in Govern- The Journal of Commerce for May 19 says in an edi-
ment Ser- torial on "Professors in Politics": "...The Roosevelt admin-
vice stration, including as it does a number of professors in key
positions, must be highly commended for the manner in which a
large measure of such cooperation has been attained. The control of industry, railroad, banking and several other measures were first inspired and their outlines broadly drawn by the professorial element in the Government. Business men and financiers were allowed their day in court, too, however, and the impress of their cooperation is very clearly indicated in the detailed bills that were finally presented to Congress for legislative action. In a number of instances, drastic changes have been worked in the measures after their contents were first reported in the press, apparently in response to the practical considerations and administrative problems outlined by business men. The professional economists who are playing an important role in the administration today are for the most part not theoreticians of the old schools, but rather members of what is often called the 'institutional group.' They do not hold to any immutable and unchanging basic principles, that are like the laws of the

Medes and the Persians which altereth not. Rather, they hold that economics is concerned with the changing institutions set up by man to carry on his business activities, and the economist should stand ready to suggest changes in this institutional framework as made desirable by circumstances. A number of them, also, supplement their professional training with considerable practical political or business experience."

Farm
Problem

Lane W. Lancaster, Professor of Political Science in University of Chicago, writing under the title "Sidestepping the Farm Problem" in Current History for May, says: "For more than fifty years every economic force in America has worked against the rural population of the country. In an almost continuous battle to win for agriculture a satisfactory place in a society whose tone and temper have been set by industrialism and the growth of urban civilization, hardly a single skirmish has resulted in real gains for the farmers. And so, when stories of revolt in the farm belt fill the Nation's press and the agitation for relief reaches the floor of Congress, the economic historian knows that once again the farmers are desperately taking arms against a host of troubles. Yet the real issues in the plight of agriculture have seldom been recognized by farm leaders. On the contrary, in seeking temporary advantage for the class they represent, they have played the game according to the rules established by all other seekers of privilege in American society. They have wrangled with eastern industrialists for tariffs on agricultural products; they have sought local benefits through irrigation projects and inland waterways, and, joining in the scramble for doles from the public treasury, they have demanded lower transportation rates. Nevertheless, the attempt to imitate the successful tactics of the eastern industrialists has failed because of social forces which have raised obstacles too great for agricultural politics to overcome. If the difficulties involved in fitting agriculture into a nation-wide pattern formed by industrial forces are to be understood, causes, not symptoms, must be considered. Thus we come at once to the allied questions of population and the use of land and to the various problems growing out of them. Only on the basis of an understanding of such matters can true statesmanship, as distinct from mere political expediency, develop a sound national policy..."

Food Prices

Retail food prices in 51 cities of the United States, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, showed an average decrease of about one-tenth of 1 percent on April 15, 1933, when compared with March 15, 1933, and an average decrease of about 12 3/4 percent since April 15, 1932. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 103.7 for April 15, 1932; 90.5 for March 15, 1933; and 90.4 for April 15, 1933. During the month from March 15, 1933, to April 15, 1933, the following articles decreased in average price for the month: Strictly fresh eggs, 7 percent; pork chops, 6 percent; evaporated milk, 2 percent; sirloin steak, rib roast, sliced ham, leg of lamb, canned

red salmon, margarine, vegetable lard substitute, macaroni, canned corn, tea, and raisins, 1 percent; and round steak, sliced bacon, and coffee, less than five-tenths of 1 percent. Increases were shown in average prices of the following: Onions and cabbage, 14 percent; navy beans, 7 percent; flour and bananas, 3 percent; butter, rolled oats, canned peas, and sugar, 2 percent; hens, 1 percent; and cheese and wheat cereal, less than five-tenths of 1 percent. The following articles showed no change in the month: Chuck roast, plate beef, fresh milk, lard, bread, corn meal, corn-flakes, rice, potatoes, pork and beans, canned tomatoes, prunes, and oranges.

Hog Prices

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 19 says: "Hog prices at Chicago on May 17 ranged above \$5.15 a hundred pounds, compared with \$3.12 as the average for all grades in January. This upward movement in hogs is of no little importance both on the farm and in the financial district....Livestock is the largest cash crop in the country, and hogs make up one of its largest units. Even an average increase of a cent a pound on hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in a year would add over \$100,000,000 to the producers' income, and since January that price has increased over two cents, mostly in the past few weeks and, as before shown, the price is still too low. This present price with freight paid to Chicago is all of 50 percent below the price on the farm averaged for the five years ending with 1914. While wheat and corn have made substantial advances, they are not yet near the pre-war average, but they are a great deal nearer it than live pork. An increased consumption of meat depends upon business activity and employment. Those whose business it is to process the animal are now paying higher prices as if confident of an increased consumptive demand at better prices. Whatever increases there may be, the business community will realize that in addition to an apparent belief in more business activity, every cent a pound adds much more than \$100,000,000 to the farm purchasing power, which for several years has been sadly attenuated."

Wholesale Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending May 13 stands at 62.3 as compared with 61.9 for the week ending May 6, showing an increase of approximately six-tenths of 1 percent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

Wool Market

Dean J. A. Hill, University of Wyoming, writing on the wool market in National Wool Grower for May, says: "The boom in wool prices which has swept the range states makes the mildly optimistic article which I wrote last month, stating the possibility of price increases, seem weak and pale....Given courage by the various Government measures to secure orderly marketing, and aided by the eagerness of the wool dealers to secure large tonnages,

the growers of the West have boosted their asking prices and in many cases have been surprised to find them met and the wool sold...." *The Nation*

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

William Hard, writing on "The Nation's New Leaders" in Current History for May, says: "...The same sort, precisely, of futuristic politics can be seen in the appointment of Mr. Wallace to be Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Wallace is an embodiment not of agriculture in general, or as a whole, but of that part of agriculture which strains at the leash toward experiment. Well, give it a chance! So Mr. Wallace is secretary of America's basic industry and a participant in the adumbration of the new deal. We can thereupon return to our contrast between Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture and Mr. Douglas, Director of the Budget. It is a comparison which yields at last a resemblance. Mr. Wallace has a progressivism that dares! Mr. Douglas has a conservatism that dares! Each breaks ground toward the future...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

May 19.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.75 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs; 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.85 to \$5.20; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$5.10 to \$5.20; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$5.05 to \$5.20; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs. good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.15 to \$6.60.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 72 1/8¢ to 74 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 71 1/8¢ to 73 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 68¢ to 69¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 67 1/2¢ to 68¢; St. Louis 7 1/4¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 80 1/2¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 63 1/2¢ to 76¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 80¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 57¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 62¢ to 65¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 65¢ to 68¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 52 7/8¢ to 54 3/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 36 1/2¢ to 37 1/2¢; Kansas City 40 1/2¢ to 41 1/2¢; Chicago 44¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 44¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 42¢ to 43¢; St. Louis 45 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 39¢ to 39 1/2¢; Kansas City 40 1/4¢ to 41 1/2¢; Chicago 44 1/4¢ to 44 1/4¢; St. Louis 44 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 36 1/2¢ to 38 1/2¢; Kansas City 40¢ to 40 1/2¢; Chicago 42 1/2¢ to 43 1/2¢; St. Louis 43 1/4¢ to 43 1/2¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23¢ to 23 1/2¢; Kansas City 25 1/2¢ to 26¢; Chicago 26¢; St. Louis 25 3/4¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22¢ to 22 1/2¢; Kansas City 25¢; Chicago 25¢ to 26¢; St. Louis 25 1/2¢; Special No.2

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 54¢ to 58¢; No.1 flax-seed, Minneapolis \$1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.43 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3-\$4.50 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.60 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.15 in eastern cities; 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 65¢-70¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Missionary strawberries \$2-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in the East. Kentucky Aromas \$3-\$3.25 per 24-quart crate in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. No.1 and U.S. Commercial \$1-\$1.65 per 50-pound sack in city markets; cash track 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum, \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points to 8.32¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.54¢. July future contracts declined 13 points to 8.45¢ on the New York Cotton Exchange, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 8.45¢.

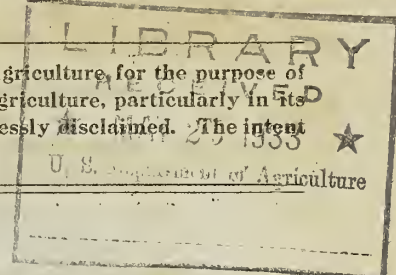
Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 15¢; Firsts, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIX, No. 45

Section 1

May 23, 1933.

AGRICULTURAL ACT PROCEDURE An A.P. dispatch today says: "Yesterday's ruling by the State Department that imposition of compensatory import taxes would not be in violation of the international tariff truce left Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, free to impose processing taxes--one of his chief powers under the farm adjustment act--and to use the proceeds to finance acreage reduction programs on farms...."

PUBLIC WORKS BILL The press today says: "President Roosevelt's national industrial recovery bill was broadened last night to include a \$700,000,000 tax program as the House ways and means committee decided to provide new revenues to finance the \$3,300,000,000 public works program and to make more secure the credit of the United States Government. The committee voted yesterday to recommend to the House an increase in the normal rates of income taxes, application of these normal rates to corporate dividends, and a three-quarter of 1 percent increase in the refiners' levy on gasoline to raise \$220,000,000 annually in new revenues to provide interest and a sinking fund for the public works issue...."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS A Geneva dispatch today says: "In the interests of peace and world recovery the United States agreed yesterday to renounce isolation and, in certain cases, freedom of the seas, provided all the rest of the world would join it in reducing armaments. This change in policy was announced to a deeply impressed disarmament conference by Norman H. Davis, chief United States delegate to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva...."

IDAHO MORTGAGE MORATORIUM A Boise, Idaho, dispatch today states that Governor C. Ben Ross announced yesterday he would extend for an additional 60 days the mortgage foreclosure holiday in Idaho. The first proclamation, issued March 24, expires at midnight tonight.

SPRAGUE AS CURRENCY AIDE The press today states that Professor O.M.W. Sprague, of Massachusetts, financial adviser to the Bank of England, has been asked to become financial and economic adviser to the United States Government.

CHILEAN WHEAT PRODUCTION A Santiago, Chile, dispatch today says: "Because of insufficient Chilean production, Chile will have to buy abroad more than 600,000 quintals (more than 1,000,000 bushels) of wheat, according to President Alessandri...."

Section 2

Berle on A.A. Berle, Jr., Economist, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, writing at length on "Controlling Corporations" in Barron's for May 22, reviews the new part played by the Government in business. He says in part: "...The classic theory of economics is that consumption will at all times equal production, provided there is complete flexibility of price. That is, over-production drives the price down, whereupon either more people consume the product or producers go out of business. In general, consumption is expected to increase, thereby taking care of the bulk of industry; only the margin of inefficient producers are forced out. The difficulty with this theory is that it ignores certain fundamental facts of human organization, of which the great corporation is perhaps the most striking. The industrial revolution; the creation of heavy industry; the adoption of the monopoly idea in railroads and public utilities; the facilities offered to the large corporation which are not available to the small producer, the apparent liquidity of ownership when represented by shares of stock, all have tended to create these tremendous organisms....It necessarily follows that in place of complete flexibility we have a tremendous area of rigid structure within our economy which does not become flexible except in the case of revolution or financial catastrophe. As concentration in this field increases (already it takes in nearly two-thirds of our industrial wealth) the consequences of financial catastrophe become so great that they threaten the whole structure. This is why, today, when the structure is threatened the first instinct is to attempt, not to facilitate an immediate readjustment, but to hold the line....Three great areas within which this protective instinct works are plainly marked. The first is in labor relations; the second is in the flotation of securities--or, if you prefer, the creation of debt which ultimately finds its way into the hands of the general public and represents savings; the third is more recondite, but appears in the desire to control prices to the consumer--the kind of thing the anti-trust laws were designed to prevent, but which actually has occurred in practice, despite those laws. It is not here necessary to point out the tremendous power which has gravitated into the control of the corporations as these structures have steadily built up. Labor, of course, lies outside the corporate field, or more accurately, stands co-equal with the corporate field. But in the other two areas the corporation is very nearly supreme, except, of course, when financial catastrophe threatens; and even then the rigid corporate structure has proved able to resist even the onslaughts of depression for a period almost unknown in economic history. Faced with this situation, the Government policy must necessarily fall along one of two lines. Either we can say the whole system of rigidity is wrong; there ought not to be large corporations; they ought to be broken up as fast as possible, and we ought to go back to the era before the great combinations as rapidly as we can,--or we can go through to the other side; use these instrumentalities; build around them a resistant

economy, taking up the slack where necessary with Government credit and Government power, and controlling them in the interests of the general public....I am myself of opinion that at least in the heavy industry in which the large corporation predominates, and generally where the large corporation is the dominant unit, we are in for a period of socialization on a large scale...."

Business

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for May 19

Conditions says: "Iconoclasts concerning the April advances in prices of commodities and securities claimed that these increases in domestic prices were due primarily to the decline in value of dollar exchange, and that there was not a sufficient increase in actual business volume to justify upward movements in the speculative markets. Developments during recent weeks, however, have for the time being given little comfort to the prophets of gloom. The Journal of Commerce weekly index of business activity, constructed from seven representative series of business data, has been rising steadily since the middle of March, and shows a total gain of 26 percent from the low point caused by the banking moratorium. Of the individual indicators, steel operations have more than doubled; activity in the automotive and lumber industries has expanded by about one-half; and electric power production and railroad loadings of merchandise have shown very substantial gains. Among the industries which are not included in the index, rubber manufacture has shown a particularly phenomenal rise in activity with many plants operating four shifts a day; the cotton textile and rayon industries have stepped up operations to approximately 100 percent of single shift capacity; breweries are producing as much as possible and expanding their plant capacity, and many shoe factories and tanneries have sharply increased operations. For the first time since the beginning of the depression business activity has mounted above the level for the corresponding period of the preceding year, and is steadily widening the favorable spread. Our index was $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent above a year ago in the last week of April; 5 percent higher in the first week of May, and 9 percent above last year in the second week of May. This increasingly favorable comparison is due to the fact that the recent expansion has occurred at a time when most lines of business and industrial activity are usually showing a moderate seasonal contraction. The chief immediate danger in the situation is, of course, the possibility that retail trade and ultimate consumption will not keep pace with the expansion of wholesale buying and of industrial activity....However, there seems to be a fair possibility that the increased purchasing power created by the sharp rise in factory pay rolls, the marked appreciation in value of farm products, and the large program of public works which has been recommended by the President will cause a sustained stimulus to retail buying before any marked slump develops in the primary markets."

Farm Problem Lane W. Lancaster, Professor of Political Science, University of Nebraska, writing under the title "Sidestepping the Farm Problem" in Current History for May, says: "...In developing a sound policy for agriculture, the next thing to consider is the use of land. The subduing of the American Continent to peaceful pursuits constitutes a story that for epic quality has few rivals, but, from the point of view of 1933, it seems to have been done not wisely but too well. Our historic land policy, which sought to build up an independent yeoman class, has been characterized by wasteful and planless exploitation of natural resources. Its realization has been suffused by the optimism of a young, vigorous and hopeful people, but some of the results are now too painfully evident, though their reality may be admitted only grudgingly by the farmers themselves.... Certain aspects of this situation were foreseen a generation ago by agricultural experts interested in the land problem, but the knowledge of these men has never made much impression upon the official policy toward agriculture. Congress, with all the available information at its command, has been responsible for appalling waste and extravagance in expenditures for irrigation and reclamation projects and for various schemes for flood control undertaken in the name of agricultural relief. Millions of dollars have been poured into public works, the sole effect of which, apart from benefits to local real estate dealers, contractors and other speculators, has been to increase a surplus already inimical to a prosperous country life..."

Morgenthau's Task Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor-designate of the Farm Credit Administration, is the subject of a comprehensive interview by Felix Belair, Jr., in The New York Times Magazine for May 21. The article says in part: "....As governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Mr. Morgenthau will have the responsibility of administering about \$4,500,000,000 of Federal funds--an amount greater than the Government budget in its peak year. The new organization will have five divisions to take over the functions of as many separate agencies now scattered through the administrative branch of the Government. Each division will be headed by a commissioner responsible directly to the governor, who will be answerable only to the President. The separate divisions will take over in turn the now independently administered land loans, intermediate credit loans, production credit loans, cooperative marketing loans and emergency loans. These loans, now outstanding or authorized by the agencies which are about to be absorbed, total about \$2,500,000,000; in addition the new administration will have \$2,000,000,000 placed at its disposal for the refinancing of farm mortgages. The loans by the various agencies, founded on different principles and under varying circumstances, were in many cases made on terms quite different from those likely to be prescribed by Mr. Morgenthau. It is his task now to see that some order can be brought out of the chaos...."

Oil Regula-
tion

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 22 says: "Whatever one's ideas may be about Government control of industry there should be no quarrel with the intent and purpose of the bill to confer upon the Secretary of the Interior powers to regulate the production of petroleum. It is a conservation measure necessary to supplement the efforts of some of the States to save a natural resource vital to the life of the Nation. Such a purpose deserves public support. Ever since the war it has become increasingly evident that oil was destined to play a great part in our national economy, and that the store of it should be guarded. President Coolidge became so impressed with this fact that in December, 1924, he appointed three members of his cabinet as a conservation board to study the subject, and in his announcement of this appointment made the following points: Present methods of production are wasteful because of competitive drilling. Our national defense and the supremacy of the United States may be determined by available deposits of petroleum. A further shortage of fuel oil, lubricating oil and gasoline must be avoided. He added: 'The production of our 300,000 wells is in excess of immediate requirements. That overproduction encourages cheapness, which in turn leads to wastefulness and disregard of essential values....Our resources of oil are limited.' The work of this board came to naught because there was no authority for the United States to act in the matter...."

Farm
ProductsSection 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

May 22.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.75 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.10; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$5.05 to \$5.15; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$5 to \$5.05; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.40.

No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $68\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $70\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $67\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $69\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 64ϕ to $65\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City $63\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 65ϕ ; St. Louis 71ϕ ; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 78ϕ ; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 64ϕ to $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 77ϕ to $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 53ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $58\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $61\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $61\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $64\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $50\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $52\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 35ϕ to 36ϕ ; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago 43ϕ to $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 41ϕ to 42ϕ ; St. Louis 44ϕ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis $37\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 38ϕ ; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $42\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $44\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 43ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 35ϕ to 37ϕ ; Kansas City 39ϕ to 40ϕ ; Chicago $41\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

43 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 41¢ to 42¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 22¢; Kansas City 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chicago 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21¢; Kansas City 23¢ to 24¢; Chicago 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 24¢ to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 47¢ to 49¢; Chicago 54¢ to 58¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.41 $\frac{1}{2}$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3.65 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.65 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 80¢-\$1.10 in the East; mostly 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 45¢-47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials and U.S. No.1, \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 75¢-\$1 f.o.b. cash track at Coastal Bend Section. Virginia Missionary strawberries \$1-\$2.70 per 32-quart crate in the East; Premiers \$1.80-\$2.80 f.o.b. Oak Hill and \$1-\$2.50 f.o.b. at Onley. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum, \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points to 8.19¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.57¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 8.31¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 8.27¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Standards, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 13¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 46

Section 1

-----May 24, 1933.-----

WHEAT CONFERENCE

The press today states that Secretary Wallace yesterday authorized the calling to Washington of an informal conference Friday of groups making up the wheat industry to consider their recommendations for making the Agricultural Adjustment Act apply to wheat. According to the report, representatives of twenty-five wheat-growing, handling and processing organizations, at the invitation of George N. Peek, administrator of the Act, will gather at the Department of Agriculture in order that the administration may obtain their views as to the best methods of making the farm relief plan immediately applicable. M.L. Wilson, wheat production administrator, announced that the conference Friday is "purely to receive the benefit of suggestions of the various sectors of the wheat industry," and "a forerunner of any formal hearings that may be held later."

COTTON GROUP NAMED

The New York Times today says: "An industry-wide committee to represent cotton manufacturers in relations with the Government with respect to the administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been selected, it was announced yesterday, following conferences between T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Ernest N. Hood, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, and George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute." The report states that the heads of the three organizations will confer with representatives of the Government at Washington tomorrow.

CREDIT INFLATION

Secretary Woodin yesterday started the Government on its inflation program with authorization to the Federal reserve banks to buy \$25,000,000 in Government securities in the open market and thus release commercial credit,"according to the press today.

HOUSE PASSES BANK BILL

The Glass-Steagall bank reform bill, designed to safeguard the deposits of money earners and give assurance that Federal Reserve member banking will be strictly separated from speculative operations, was passed by the House yesterday, according to the press today.

STEDMAN HEADS ADJUSTMENT INFORMATION

Appointment of Alfred D. Stedman, Washington correspondent of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, as chief of information, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was announced yesterday by Secretary Wallace and George N. Peek, administrator, according to the press today.

D.C. MILK PRICES

The press today says: "The resolution of Senator William H. King of Utah, calling for an inquiry into milk prices in the District of Columbia to determine whether a monopoly is pegging prices, yesterday received the unanimous approval of the Senate..."

Section 2

Business The Business Week for May 24 says: "Business continues
Conditions better. Developments of the week seem favorable. The world
is less nervous about Herr Hitler. The bold administration plan
for stimulating industry emerges. Fundamental indicators hold the
gains of recent weeks, in some cases advance....It will take time
for the full implications of the industrial recovery bill to be
realized; obviously there are knotty problems to be worked out in
detail. It is momentous legislation, perhaps marks the beginning
of a new era. But business regards it on the whole with high
hopes....Steel is being closely watched as a barometer these days
and its continued expansion has brought good cheer to more than
one market. Miscellaneous buying is still broadening. Motor con-
sumption is slowing up a bit until manufacturers can convince them-
selves that the strength in retail sales will not peter out. Sup-
port from a Federally-fostered public works program and from the
long dormant railroads is eagerly sought to offset the impending
seasonal decline in steel....Electric power consumption offers
particular cause for rejoicing as it wends its way strongly up-
ward toward levels of the halcyon days....Carloadings, too, are
nearly touching last year's volume....Commodity prices wavered
somewhat after reaching new highs...Mail order houses are sorely
perplexed to price goods in their fall and winter catalogues.
Their judgment on the trend of retail prices for the next 6
months will be of general interest."

Farm Price An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for May 17
Trend says: "The upward swing in the general price average has reached
a point where practically all farm products are higher today than
they were a year ago. This is true of all livestock, grain,
cotton, dairy and poultry products. The only exceptions are veg-
etables, hay and some varieties of fruit. The greatest advance
is in wheat, corn, cotton and wool, which show gains of 50 per-
cent over the same date last year and a still greater gain over
the low point for these commodities. The advance in dairy products
and eggs is somewhat less. Cattle and hogs, which furnish the
market for practically all corn, finally have responded...Along
with these higher prices the lowering of production costs must
be taken into consideration. Reducing the rate of interest on
farm mortgages 1 percent makes a saving on interest of approxi-
mately 20 percent. The total tax bill is reduced materially, both
because of changes in valuation and in rates. Farm wages are
now lower proportionately than farm commodities. Good roads and
cheaper gasoline have reduced materially the cost of moving farm
products to market. There has been some adjustment in selling
charges on the central markets toward lower levels. Modifying
agricultural practices to meet a change in economic conditions
is a slow process. Farmers and those interested in farming have
been working toward that end for several years. Their efforts
have contributed substantially to the improved conditions. If
the determination to produce more efficiently and to spend more
carefully continues, farming again will take the place it deserves
as one of the most desirable ways of living as well as a most

satisfactory way of making a living. Although improvement to date is extremely satisfying there is still a long road to travel before prices shall have reached a level which will permit regaining former standards of farm life."

Government

R. L. Duffus, writing on Government operation under the title, "Washington Jig Saw" in Harper's for June, says:"... Consider the scientific agencies, which can be found in almost all the departments. They are full of men who are building roads into the future. In stuffy little offices, in laboratories smelling of chemicals and of decaying organic matter, these devotees study the habits of insects, the diseases of poultry, human beings, and livestock; they test soils and seeds, they weigh the earth and the stars, and when called upon, as Paul de Kruif has glowingly related, lay down their lives in a rather casual way for the service of mankind. In these men, who are not really Government at all, Government in Washington seems to me to reach its highest point. Their line goes out through all the earth; they map and sound; they set up instruments in jungles and on bleak mountain tops; their adventures, homely and heroic, would fill many volumes. ...They are frequently overworked, usually compelled to get along without some of the facilities they believe their researches demand, sometimes envious of one another's salaries and promotions; also, they are happy, and have been known (in the old days, when private employers once in a while actually took on new help) to refuse outside offers of many times their Government salaries. May no retrenchment make the seats of their pants shinier or add one thread to the ravels on their cuffs!...."

National Wealth

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 23 says: "Total national wealth amounted to \$247,000,000,000 in 1932 compared with \$362,000,000,000 in 1929, according to an estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board. These figures give a good picture of the important part that prices play in the welfare of the individual. National wealth is the sum total of the valuation of physical assets. Evidences of title, such as securities, are not included. There is just as much land in the country today as in 1929, or in 1920 when the total national wealth was estimated at \$488,000,000,000; the title, such as securities are not included. These buildings, livestock, mines, mills, factories and all income-producing things still are here. There is just as much real wealth as in former years, but in terms of money the value is less because there is not the demand for the consumable goods produced from or by these different forms of wealth. When demand for consumers' goods slackens their prices fall, and in consequence there is a reduction in the demand for raw materials and labor, purchasing power decreases and in consequence the value of farms, factories, machinery and other agencies of production declines. The increase or decrease in value of the physical assets of the Nation is but a paralleling of the course of commodity prices....Hardship comes through debts contracted at the higher level of prices, including governmental expenditures which necessitate higher taxes at a time when business profits and incomes

are smallest. Of this, everybody has had experience in the past three years. The figures lead to the conclusion that the remedy is to be found in raising the price index, not to an inflated level but to one we can call 'normal.' It remains to be determined whether that can be done, and how."

Washington
Milk

The Washington Post for May 21 says: "The dairy farmer's check for fluid milk will be slightly higher this month, while the milk bill of the Washington family will remain the same as a result of a new price scale just issued by the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association. The distributor will now pay 26 cents a gallon for the milk that is used for fluid consumption, that is, milk delivered at the door, as compared with 27 cents a gallon paid in April of this year and in May, 1932. In other words, the milk distributor is receiving an additional quarter of a cent profit on each quart of milk sold to the consumer. This new price, however, is balanced by the amount paid to the producer for a second class milk which under the old scale would have netted the producer 14 cents per gallon. A new scale of 18 cents was established and this class formerly known as surplus will constitute 25 percent of the amount taken by the distributor. A third class of milk was also established and will constitute 5 percent of the amount produced. This grade will be suitable for the manufacture of ice cream and will have a fluctuating price. The price at present was tentatively placed at 10 cents per gallon. The purpose of the new price scale was to adjust the difference between the grades of milk used for fluid purposes and that for the production of cream. The former price difference between the two grades was considered too large...."

Wholesale
Prices

The index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor shows an increase from March to April 1933, registering the second successive advance in recent months and the first advance in the monthly index between March and April since 1928. This index number which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, averaged 60.4 for April as compared with 60.2 for March, showing an increase of three-tenths of 1 percent between the two months. When compared with April 1932, with an index number of 65.5, a decrease of over 7 3/4 percent has been recorded in the 12 months. In the group of farm products increases in the average prices of grains, steers, cotton, fresh apples, lemons, hay, peanuts, tobacco, dried beans, potatoes, and wool caused the group as a whole to rise 4 percent from the previous month. Decreases were recorded in the average prices of calves, lambs, live poultry, oranges, and onions. Among foods price advances during the month were reported for butter, cheese, rye and wheat flour, macaroni, corn meal, rice, cured beef, ham, dressed poultry, lard, and raw and granulated sugar. On the other hand, fresh beef at Chicago, lamb, mutton, veal, and coffee averaged lower than in the month before. The group as a whole increased 2 3/4 percent in April when compared with March.

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

The Business Week for May 24 says: "...Assistant Secretary Tugwell issued an order April 2 announcing that not only apples but all other food would have to meet the limitation of 0.014 grain of lead per pound to avoid seizure, effective with the products shipped from the 1933 growing season. Not only apple growers are protesting. A rehearing was asked. But argument did not secure any change in the order. Insecticide practices are likely to be modified. The insecticide industry itself is somewhat disturbed. An entire change in insecticide demand may result. There is even some talk about synthetic organic insecticides to replace lead arsenate. Entomologists say we do not know enough yet to permit any forecasts of feasible effective spray procedures of that sort. But new insecticide competition seems a certainty by 1934, though not important this year."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

May 23.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.65 to \$4.95; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.90 to \$5; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.80 to \$4.95; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4 to \$4.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.40.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $71\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $71\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City $65\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $66\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 65ϕ to $66\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago 70ϕ to $70\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 71ϕ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 79ϕ ; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70ϕ to $71\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $78\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 54ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $60\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to $63\frac{1}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $63\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to $66\frac{1}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $52\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $53\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 41ϕ to $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $44\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 44ϕ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 45ϕ to $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 39ϕ to $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 41ϕ to $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 45ϕ ; St. Louis $44\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $44\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $38\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 40ϕ to 41ϕ ; Chicago 43ϕ to 44ϕ ; St. Louis 43ϕ to 44ϕ ; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis $22\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $23\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 25ϕ ; Chicago $25\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.3 white, Minneapolis $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $22\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 46ϕ to 48ϕ ; Chicago 52ϕ to 56ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.42 to \$1.45.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3-\$3.65 per stave barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.40-\$1.65 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 80¢-\$1.05 in eastern cities; mostly 40½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 46¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial and U.S. No.1, \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. cash track at Coastal Bend Section. Virginia Missionary strawberries \$1.25-\$2 per 32-quart crate in the East; Premiers \$1.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Hallwood. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-26 pounds, \$325 bulk per car in New York City; 24-30 pounds average, \$150-\$300 f.o.b. Leesburg. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches minimum, \$1.12½; Starks \$1 and Ben Davis 75¢ per bushel basket in New York City with f.o.b. sales of Baldwins 85¢-90¢ at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 33 points to 8.52¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.42¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 33 points to 8.64¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 33 points to 8.60¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21½¢; 90 score, 21¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 to 15¼¢; Young Americas, 15¼¢ to 15½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 14½ to 15¾¢; Standards, 14 to 14¼¢; Firsts, 13¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIX, No. 47

Section 1

May 25, 1935.

INCOME TAX LAW

The press today says: "A move for emergency legislation to plug up leaks in the income tax law developed in the House yesterday.

...Chairman Doughton of the ways and means committee, who assumed the lead of the movement, indicated that his committee would take up the question as soon as President Roosevelt's industrial recovery bill, which is to be brought up in the House today, has been disposed of. Mr. Doughton said, furthermore, that any emergency action at this time would be the prelude to an effort at the next regular session of Congress to overhaul the entire tax law...."

INSURANCE AID BILL

The House yesterday amended and passed the Senate bill to help life insurance companies by authorizing the Reconstruction Corporation to buy up \$50,000,000 worth of their preferred stock. The bill now must go back to the Senate. It forbids the purchase of stock from, or loans to, insurance companies who have employees or officers making more than \$17,500 a year. (A.P., May 25.)

SPRAGUE ON DOLLAR STABILIZATION

There will be no immediate stabilization of the dollar, since currency stabilization must wait on stabilization of world economic conditions, O. M. W. Sprague, financial adviser to the United States Government, said yesterday after his induction into office as executive assistant to Secretary Woodin. (Press, May 25.)

R.F.C. FUNDS

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday allotted \$78,560 of its emergency relief fund to assist five States over the rest of May. This leaves \$1,468 of the \$300,000,000 appropriated last summer by Congress to be allocated in the next few days, after which the corporation relief activities will cease and will be taken over by the Emergency Relief Administration, headed by Harry L. Hopkins. Money was allocated yesterday as follows: Maine, \$42,255 for use in nine political subdivisions from May 20 to May 31; Indiana, \$24,599 for seven counties; North Dakota, \$3,203 for use in three political subdivisions; Virginia, \$5,060 for one undesignated political subdivision, and Michigan, \$3,443 for use in Wayne County outside the city of Detroit. (Press, May 25.)

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York Times today says: "Stimulated by the announcement that the Government had started its credit expansion program and by additional gains in business activity, stocks rose 1 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ points yesterday to the highest levels in the last fourteen months. The overnight announcement by Secretary Woodin that the Federal Reserve Banks had been authorized to buy \$25,000,000 in Government securities in the open market, thus releasing credit for business needs, caused sharp gains in bonds and commodities as well as in stocks. Domestic corporation bonds advanced as much as 21 points, and Government securities also were strong...."

Section 2

Animal Quarantine The New York Times May 24 says: "Five animals among thirteen which arrived on the Black Diamond freighter Black Falcon were ordered held after the ship docked by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry in Washington. At the Custom House it was said the order had been issued under a ruling prohibiting the importation of certain cloven-hoofed animals which might bring African hoof disease into the country. The animals which cannot be brought into the country were two bush bucks, a cape buffalo, a gazelle and a duiker, a variety of antelope. The other animals included two cheetahs, three spotted leopards and three zebras. The animals were brought by Captain Richard Crofton, a professional hunter of Nairobi, Kenya Colony, British East Africa.... Captain Crofton said the animals were brought to this country for the Brookside Museum at Cleveland...."

Building Operations There was an increase of 21.2 percent in indicated expenditures for total building construction in April as compared with March, 1933, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 778 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The 1933 increase of April over March was greater than the increase shown in comparing these two months in any of the previous three years. Comparing April, 1933, with March, 1933, there was an increase of 29.4 percent in the number and an increase of 10.3 percent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings increased 44.7 percent in number and 43.4 percent in indicated expenditures. There was an increase of 17.7 percent in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs and an increase of 8.3 percent in indicated expenditures for this type of structure. The total number of building operations increased 23.1 percent while indicated expenditures for total building construction increased 21.2 percent during this period. During April, 1933, 2,378 family-dwelling units were provided in new buildings. This is an increase of 2.3 percent as compared with March.

Business Situation The New Republic for May 24 says: "Does what has happened to wholesale prices and production in the past few weeks constitute the beginning of a real business recovery, or does it not? The more an economist knows, the less likely would he be to want to stake his reputation on a prediction. There is solid ground for a rise in the price of wheat on account of a short winter crop and the prospect of a small spring crop. That was a lucky accident for the farmers who have wheat to sell, and may bring some new purchasing power into markets for goods. But normally, there is some increased activity in the spring, and consequently too much stress should not be placed on the general improvement. Greater confidence in the banking situation after the moratorium was likely to have a good effect of a lasting nature--lasting, at least, unless people begin to suspect banks

again. On the other hand, the shrinkage of business while the banks were closed was certain to be followed by a spurt afterwards, which may soon wear itself out in view of the fact that the total of deposits is still billions smaller than it was at the end of February....Above all, governmental measures of many sorts have still to be put into effect. Some believe that unless these are vigorously administered, there can be no lasting improvement: others, that we were already started on a promising upswing which governmental action can only hinder. The best one can say is that now for the first time since the start of the depression there seems to be a reason for hope to counterbalance every one for despair."

Farm Problems Lane W. Lancaster, Professor Political Science, University of Nebraska, writing under the title "Sidestepping the Farm Problem" in Current History for May, says: "...The wasteful and unwise use of land and the competition of areas of virgin soil have for years been erecting a new, far-flung national domain. In the last ten years the area of land in crops has decreased in every State east of the Mississippi, as well as in Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas, as a result of the opening of new areas in the plains States, the development of dry farming and the mechanization of agriculture in the prairie sections. During the same period the wide use of the tractor has eliminated about 9,000,000 horses and mules, thus releasing for crop production between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres formerly devoted to pasture and the raising of food for animals. In the forest regions of the lake States millions of acres of cut-over land are reverting to the States, counties or townships through non-payment of taxes. The same thing is taking place on the Appalachian slopes, in Florida, in New England and New York and in portions of the Pacific Northwest. In New York State alone the abandonment of farms has been taking place at the rate of 100,000 acres a year for forty years and during the last five years the pace has been more than doubled. Although these developments have not necessarily increased the supply of land theoretically available for cropping, they have created problems which call insistently for a new land policy...."

Milk Pasteurization The British Medical Journal for May 6 says: "...With regard to the effect of feeding pasteurized milk, it is pointed out in the report (of the Hannah Dairy Institute, Glasgow, Scotland) that, while the risk of milk-borne disease is diminished, the only positive disease that has been shown to follow its use in human infants is scurvy. Fresh milk is at the best a poor source of supply for vitamin C, and the partial destruction of this factor that occurs during pasteurization renders it even less satisfactory. The exact effect of heat on vitamin D is not known with certainty, but since fresh cow's milk has an antirachitic potency only 1/500 of that of codliver oil, it is clearly dangerous to rely on milk for the proper development of the bones

and teeth of the growing child. After a careful review of the most important feeding experiments carried out on children and on animals, the authors come to the following conclusion: 'There are, therefore, strong grounds for the belief that infants can satisfy all their requirements on diets of adequate amounts of pasteurized milk provided that extra vitamin D, and, of course, vitamin C, are added to the diet.' As regards older children they say: 'There do not appear to be any good grounds for the belief that pasteurized milk is a less valuable component of the diet than raw milk for children who satisfy the bulk of their nutritive requirements from sources other than milk.' The bacteriological and epidemiological evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of the value of pasteurization of the liquid milk supply, and even the most rigid advocates of raw milk cannot dispute this evidence without gross perversion of the facts...."

Unemployment

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on unemployment, based on reports received from affiliated organizations: "Trade union reports for the first four months of 1933 show a worse unemployment condition now than at the first of the year. Normally from 2 to 3 percent of the membership should find work from January to April; but this year our records show more out of work in April than at the first of the year. The weighted figures show: 25.8 percent of the membership out of work in January, 25.9 percent in April. The unemployment level in April was about 10 percent higher than it would have been if seasonal gains had been normal. This loss is due largely to the bank crisis. Closing the Nation's banks caused such heavy reductions in business that over four hundred thousand industrial workers lost their jobs, according to the Federation estimate of unemployment in March. Most of this loss was in manufacturing, where nearly 225,000 were laid off; wholesale and retail trade contributed another 60,000 to the unemployed, railroads nearly 30,000. Although farmers took over 50,000 for spring planting activities, these jobs were few indeed compared with the number thrown out of work by the bank crisis. The total figures for February and March show: 12,988,000 unemployed in February, and 13,360,000 in March (preliminary). Thus unemployment increased by over 500,000 from January to March this year; while even under the depressed conditions of last year the increase for the same period was only 173,000. Normally, about 300,000 workers should be reemployed from January to March, while this year over 500,000 lost their jobs...."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 20 says: "The wool market has continued its upward swing this past week, prices being generally higher throughout the entire list. Raw wool continues to lead the way upward, with the West still equal to or above the eastern seaboard markets. Heavy purchases have been made throughout the West, wherever free wools have been available, with the better fine wools costing 60 to 70 cents, clean basis, landed Boston...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

The Business Week for May 24 says: "Truth in advertising should be immeasurably advanced if the new Federal food, drug and cosmetic bill becomes a law. This places the moral and legal obligation upon the manufacturer, distributor, or dealer to protect the public against misrepresentation in advertising no less than in labeling. And though it refers here only to products that affect the public health, it will extend its influence broadly. A draft of a new statute to replace the old Food and Drug Act has been completed and submitted to the Attorney General for review before its presentation at the White House. It was prepared by Walter G. Campbell, director of regulatory work for the Department of Agriculture, and Assistant Secretary Tugwell. After conferences with food, drug, and cosmetic advertisers, advertising agencies, and publishers, a set of principles has been drawn up to fill the holes in the old act passed in 1906, and to recognize the enlarged role of advertising in marketing these products that bear so intimately upon the public health. The new bill strengthens the Government in combating public deception in the sale of food and drugs and gives new control over cosmetics...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

May 24.---Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.60 to \$4.90; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.90 to \$5; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.80 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4 to \$4.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.10 to \$6.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat* Minneapolis 72 7/8¢ to 73 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 71 7/8¢ to 72 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 67¢ to 68 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 66 1/2¢ to 68 3/4¢; Chicago 72¢; St. Louis 73¢; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 81¢ to 81 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 74¢; St. Louis 80 1/2¢ to 81¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 55¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 62¢ to 65¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 65¢ to 68¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 53 3/4¢ to 55 1/4¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 36¢ to 37¢; Kansas City 41 1/2¢ to 42 1/2¢; Chicago 45¢; St. Louis 44 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 43 1/4¢ to 43 3/4¢; St. Louis 46 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 39 1/2¢ to 40¢; Kansas City 41 1/2¢ to 42 1/2¢; Chicago 45 1/4¢ to 46¢; St. Louis 45¢

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

to $45\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 37ϕ to 39ϕ ; Kansas City 40ϕ to 41ϕ ; Chicago $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $45\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $43\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23ϕ to $23\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 26ϕ (Nom.); Chicago $25\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 26ϕ (Nom.); No. 3 white, Minneapolis 22ϕ to $22\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 25ϕ to $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 47ϕ to 49ϕ ; Chicago 53ϕ to 57ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.44$ to $\$1.47$.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes $\$2.75$ - $\$3.75$ per stave barrel in city markets. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs $\$1.60$ - $\$1.75$ per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; $\$1$ f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains $\$0\phi$ - $\$1.10$ in the East; $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ - 80ϕ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial and U.S. No.1, $\$1$ - $\$1.50$ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes $\$4.50$ - $\$5.75$ per standard 45's in city markets; $\$1.90$ - $\$2$ f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson water-melons, 26-30 pounds average, $\$4.05$ - $\$4.70$ bulk per car in New York City; 24-28 pounds average $\$1.75$ - $\$2.50$ f.o.b. Leesburg. Virginia Missionary strawberries $\$1$ - $\$2$ per 32-quart crate in the East; Heflins and Premiers $\$1$ - $\$2$ f.o.b. Onley. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum $\$1$ - $\$1.05$ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 8.49ϕ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 5.42ϕ . July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.61ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.57ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22ϕ ; 91 score, 22ϕ ; 90 score, $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 to $15\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Young Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15 to $16\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Standards, $14\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $14\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Firsts, $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The effect is to reflect the news of importance.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 48

Section 1

May 26, 1933.

BANK BILL
PASSES SENATE The Glass banking reform bill, providing for both temporary Federal insurance of bank deposits up to \$2,500 for a year, beginning July 1, and permanent deposit insurance thereafter, was passed in the Senate without a record vote yesterday, according to the press today. The report says: "The permanent insurance would be effected through a Federal Bank Deposit Insurance Corporation, included in the Glass Bill and also in the Steagall Bill, passed in the House Tuesday...."

INDUSTRIAL
RECOVERY BILL The press today says: "President Roosevelt's industrial recovery bill barely escaped serious mutilation in the first hours of its appearance in the House yesterday when a major rebellion developed against its provisions for sharp increases of income tax rates in the lower brackets....Administration leaders were forced to the limit to put down the uprising, ultimately winning their fight by the scant margin of 213 votes to 194...."

FARM CREDIT BILL The press today says: "A bill providing facilities to make effective the President's recent order combining agricultural loan organizations was introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Jones, chairman of the committee on agriculture, and in the Senate by Senator Byrnes of South Carolina. The bill, which was drafted under the supervision of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor-designate of the Farm Credit Administration, creates twelve Production Credit Corporations, one in each Federal Land Bank district."

FRUIT INSPEC-
TION BILL The press today says: "The Robertson bill providing Government inspection of export apples and pears was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate. Introduced by Representative Robertson, of Lexington, Va., the measure is identical with a bill by Senator Byrd. They were introduced at the instance of the International Apple Association. The measure is designed to prevent the export to foreign countries of apples or pears that can not be classified in the standard Federal grade or do not meet foreign import regulations. An inspection fee is provided."

REORGANIZATION
PLANS The press today reports: "A spokesman for President Roosevelt yesterday ordered the Secretaries of all departments except Commerce, to submit, without further delay, final drafts of intended interdepartmental changes, in accordance with the administration's plan to save \$312,000,000. It is hoped, a high official said, to send the final draft of the completed plan to Congress by the middle of next week....Only one completed plan has been submitted, that from the Department of Commerce, which will be one of the departments most affected...."

Section 2

British-Danish Trade A London dispatch April 25 says: "A new trade agreement between Great Britain and Denmark whereby substantial advantages are obtained for several British industries, particularly the coal industry, was signed in London yesterday. The three-year agreement is based on the most-favored-nation principle....Britain undertakes not to impose any tariff on Danish bacon, and promises Denmark a proportion of the whole foreign bacon imports nearly as high as that of the last two or three years. There is a similar arrangement regarding eggs, butter, cream and condensed milk. Denmark agrees to take 80 percent of her whole coal imports from Britain, compared to the present 60 percent, and 75,000 tons of steel and iron goods, compared to 50,000 now. She agrees not to raise the present tariff against British imports and promises to alter the taxation on automobiles and purchase British jute salt exclusively."

British Trade Agreements An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for May 13 says: "The trade agreements entered into between the British Government and the Governments of Denmark and Argentina, on 24th April and 1st May respectively, are of great interest to the farmers of this country. Under the agreements Britain makes certain concessions in regard to imported Danish and Argentine produce in return for certain concessions in regard to British goods exported to Denmark and Argentina. But the goods which those countries send to Britain consist almost exclusively of agricultural produce, whereas Britain's exports consist for the most part of coal, iron and textile and other manufactured goods. The agreements, therefore, consist of certain bargains concerning exports of manufactured goods and imports of farm produce; and on that account it is perhaps not unnatural that the British farmers are inclined to look upon the agreements--as well as upon other trade agreements and treaties--as a sacrificing of agriculture in the interests of the industrialists. But when the terms of the agreements are read in conjunction with statements of our imports from Denmark and Argentina during the past three years, and the Ottawa agreements of last year, there does not appear to be anything in them to cause undue alarm to the British farmer. Denmark during the past three years has sent us almost two-thirds of our total imports of bacon, more butter and eggs than any other country, and lesser quantities of hams, salted pork, cheese, cream, dead poultry, potatoes and barley. Our principal imports from Argentina are meat and grain. Last year no less than 74 percent of our chilled and frozen beef, 19 percent of our frozen mutton and lamb, 19 percent of our total wheat imports and 49 percent of our imports of oats came from that country. Both Argentina and Denmark are subject to the restrictions, imposed by the Ottawa agreement, on our importations of meat from foreign countries; and both, in common with other meat exporting countries, entered into a voluntary agreement with Britain in November last, to restrict their shipments of meat to the British market...."

Business

The Nation for May 24 says: "Since the low point of the Conditions present depression was reached in March, there has been an improvement of astonishing proportions in business sentiment, in prices, and in volume of activity. Attention in recent weeks has for the most part been concentrated on the speculative markets. On the Stock Exchange the average price of fifty railroad and industrial stocks, according to the compilations of the New York Times, rose from 46.85, the low point of March 2, to 75.41 on May 11, a rise of 61 percent in ten weeks. In the wheat, cotton, and other commodity markets the advance has been equally sensational. Wheat, for example, has risen more than 30 cents a bushel to a price in the neighborhood of 75 cents; corn has advanced about 23 cents a bushel from its lowest point, and rye 20 to 26 cents....The present upward movement of industry itself has been more emphatic, both in rapidity and in extent, than any since the depression began. The revised weekly New York Times index of business activity shows an advance in physical volume of activity from 60 percent of an estimated 'normal' in the week ended March 18 of this year to 74.1 percent in the week ended May 6. This advance far outstrips that which took place from January to April both in 1930 and in 1931, as well as the much more pronounced advance from August to December last year. Of course the present advance is so sharp partly because it represents a recovery from the violent drop in the weeks just preceding and following the general shutdown of the banks. The recovery, however, has not merely wiped out the losses of those weeks; it has gone so far that on the Times index activity now stands at the highest point since January of 1932....When we ask whether the present recovery is likely to continue, we must avoid falling into the cardinal error that has been made by most of the economic prophets time and again in the last five years. There are no automatic reasons why prices and business activity should go either up or down... Much of the recent recovery has been the result of the world's increasing hope that at last in the forthcoming World Economic Conference there is a prospect of international cooperation--that some sort of economic truce will be called, that trade barriers will be lowered and debts adjusted, and that the principal nations will return to a stable currency basis, presumably at a level on which such a stability can be maintained. A large part of this hope undoubtedly rests on some of the recent actions and statements, affecting both the domestic and the foreign situation, of the Roosevelt administration. The initial momentum has been secured. It depends upon the world's statesmen whether that momentum is to be maintained, or whether we are to witness the end of one more abortive recovery."

Farm Loans

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor-designate of the Farm Credit Administration, announced May 21 that during the week following the passage of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 the Farm Loan Commissioner's agents stationed in the twelve Federal Land Banks have received inquiries concerning, and requests for loans from more than 4,000 farmers. The Federal Land Bank District of

St. Louis, comprising Arkansas, Illinois and Missouri, continues to be far in the lead with a total of 1,348 inquiries and applications during the first week, followed by the New Orleans district, covering Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama with 666; the Spokane district, covering Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana with 586; the St. Paul district, covering North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan with 471, and Omaha district, serving Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Wyoming with 304.

Farm Wages

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for May 6 says: "Farm wages of the old-fashioned kind are the rule now. The countrywide average is only about \$15 a month and board. The going rate is not far above \$20, even in New England where the factories and general costs of living have made farm wages higher than most anywhere else. Southern farm hands average only \$10, and not many middle western farmers are paying more than \$16. In war times the high prices set everybody at work to produce big crops at top speed. The low prices have slowed down the farm pace, and they are tending to bring production into line with the needs of the market. There are still three workers to the average farm reported. Applying the figures to all farms would mean that about 18,000,000 working people are trying to get a living out of present-day farming, besides fully as many more who could not get a living except for the money earned and spent by farmers. No wonder the whole country feels the effect of low farm prices and wages....."

Federal Reserve Index

The Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose 7 points from March to April, and in the latter month was 67 percent of the 1923-25 average. A low of 58 percent was reached last July. Industrial activity increased considerably during April and the first three weeks of May, while wholesale prices of many leading commodities advanced, the board stated in its monthly business review today. Following the embargo on gold on April 20, the exchange value of the dollar declined and on May 20 was 87 percent of the gold parity. Activity at steel mills increased from 15 percent of capacity in March to 25 percent in April, and further increased in the first three weeks of May. At textile mills and shoe factories production increased considerably. The volume of factory employment and payrolls increased between the middle of March and the middle of April by an amount somewhat smaller than the decrease in the preceding month.

Section 3

Department of

Agriculture An editorial in Editor & Publisher for May 20 says:

"Proposed legislation revising the present food and drugs act, insofar as advertising is concerned, is looked upon favorably by publishing interests, though the text of the measure has been closely guarded until now and the full import is not generally known. Newspapermen in general, we think, will approve the idea of including cosmetics under the food and drugs regulations. There are some troublesome evils to be corrected. Then,

too, it is good principle to avoid advance censorship of advertising, rather relying on prosecution of violators after the fact. Under the provisions of the new act such prosecution would be directed against the source of the misrepresentation, not against the medium through which a product is advertised. Thus responsibility for truthful representation rests upon the manufacturer, dealer or distributor. The truth or falsity of advertising would be determined by the same standards used in finding whether labels are accurate. Restrictions against adulteration have been strengthened. To protect the public health the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to control the manufacture of certain foods, drugs and cosmetics through a license system. The Secretary may also establish food standards having the force and effect of law. From the advertising point of view the measure seems intelligent and just."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 25.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$6; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.65 to \$5; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.90 to \$5; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.85 to \$5.20; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4 to \$4.50; slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.10 to \$6.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $71\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $72\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $71\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $72\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 66¢ to 67¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City $65\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $66\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago $70\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $71\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis $79\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 67¢ to $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 79¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 55¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 61 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to 64 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 64 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to 67 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 53 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to 54 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No.2 mixed-corn, Minneapolis 35¢ to 36¢; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 40¢; Chicago 43¢; St. Louis 42¢ to $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 41¢ to $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 45¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 38¢ to 39¢; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 40¢; Chicago $43\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $44\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 43¢ to $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 36¢ to 37¢; Kansas City 39¢ to $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 43¢; St. Louis $41\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 42¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis $22\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $23\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 25¢ (Nom.); Chicago $24\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 25¢; St. Louis 25¢ (Nom.); No.3 white, Minneapolis $21\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $22\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 24¢ to $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Chicago $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $24\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 47¢ to 49¢; Chicago 53¢ to 57¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.44 to \$1.47.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3-\$3.75 per stave barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.85 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1 f.o.b. Mobile and Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 80¢-\$1.05 in eastern cities; 40½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 72½¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Virginia Missionary strawberries \$1.25-\$1.75 per 32-quart crate in the East; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Onley. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$4.75-\$5.50 per standard 45's in city markets; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points to 8.38¢, and on the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.36¢ per lb. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 8.50¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 8.48¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¼¢; 91 score, 22¢; 90 score, 21¾¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 to 15¼¢; Young Americas, 15¼¢ to 15½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15 to 16¼¢; Standards, 14½¢ to 15¾¢; Firsts, 13¼¢ to 13½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

LIBRARY

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 49

Section 1

May-27, 1933.

GOLD CLAUSE REPEAL ASKED The press today says: "Backed by the administration, a joint resolution was introduced in Congress yesterday to abolish the gold payment clause in all obligations, public and private, with the exception of currency. The measure was presented in the House by Chairman Steagall of the banking and currency committee, and in the Senate by Senator Fletcher. The resolution, being retroactive, would thus permit the Government and corporations to redeem in any money issued by the United States, current obligations containing the gold clause. It also clarifies the wording of the inflation amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which makes all money issued by the United States legal tender for the payment of public and private debts...."

INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY BILL The House yesterday passed by a vote of 324 to 76 President Roosevelt's industrial recovery bill, combining a far-reaching plan for Government control of industry with an authorization for a \$3,300,000,000 public works program and \$700,000,000 in tax levies. Final action came a few minutes after the House voted, 265 to 137, against a general manufacturers sales tax, proposed by Representative McCormack of Massachusetts as the means of raising \$220,000,000 annually in new taxes with which to pay for the public works. As the measure was passed yesterday and as it will be reported to the Senate today, it proposes an increase in normal tax rates from the present schedule of 4 percent on the first \$4,000 of net income and 8 percent on the remaining to 6 and 10 percent, respectively. (Press, May 27.)

WHEAT CONFERENCE Representatives of the Nation's wheat industry are completing in conferences at Washington today the presentation of their views and recommendations to administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Act for making the Act effective for wheat. The general views of the organizations, as well as assurances of cooperation, were presented yesterday at a public conference held at the Department of Agriculture. At the request of George N. Peek, administrator of the Act, the groups concerned have designated representatives to confer further with the authorities. M. L. Wilson, wheat production administrator, presided at Friday's meeting, the first public conference held under the new act, and which launched the adjustment administration's effort to formulate a program for wheat. Several of the groups favored the voluntary domestic allotment plan. (Press, May 27.)

MILK CONDITIONS Six of the leading milk markets in the country have applied to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the United States Department of Agriculture for assistance in meeting milk price and trade problems in the respective regions, according to the press today. These centers are Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, and Washington, D.C. A temporary milk administrator already has been appointed for the Chicago area. Charles J. Brand, coadministrator of the adjustment administration, announced yesterday that he will call an early conference of representatives of distributors and producers of milk sold in the District of Columbia. A committee may be selected later to investigate.

Section 2

California

Grapes

An editorial in California Cultivator for April 29 says: "The University's 1933 agricultural outlook devotes considerable space to the table and wine grape situation and concludes by saying, 'Drastic reduction in acreage or restriction of shipments would seem to be necessary.' According to the outlook, grape acreage of all varieties has been reduced some 137,221 acres since the peak, which for raisin and table grapes was in 1927 and 1929 for wine grapes. The reduction has, however, been principally in the raisin grape acreage, it being 94,658 acres less than in 1927 while the table acreage reduction was but 33,271 acres and only 9,292 acres less of wine grapes than in the peak year of 1929. While there is no question but that there are still too many grapes produced to meet the present restricted demand, and that growers having strictly marginal acreages of vines had best pull them out now, we doubt the wisdom of pulling out good producing vineyards at this time. If growers with such vineyards can possibly hang on just a little longer, or until there is some improvement in the purchasing power of the average consumer, it is likely that there will be a market at reasonable prices for all the grapes we produce of good quality. In the meantime would it not be better to so reduce the crop, either by heavy pruning or proper thinning, as to produce a strictly high quality product that will bring a premium over grapes of just ordinary quality?..."

Chemical

Control

Agreement

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for May 24 says: "National control agreements, voluntary or Government supervised, seem to fare better over an extended period of time than do international agreements, if the recent experience of representative chemical cartel movements are selected for examination. German nitrogen manufacturers found no difficulty in holding their members to price and production schedules from 1930 on, but that industry, successfully holding 98 percent of Germany's production capacity in check, was less fortunate in keeping peace with Chile and other countries in the world cartel. The arrangement of the Italian sulphur producers with the American industry also was discontinued recently, and the reorganized Sicilian Consortium will probably be able to regulate production of that basic chemical in a more satisfactory manner once its accumulations are liquidated. The potash convention between France and Germany functioned smoothly for a number of years but recent reports indicate that the Alsatian potash interests are not satisfied with the arrangement. The latter are desirous of increasing production. A few years ago, Japan was compelled to invoke anti-dumping measures against European sulphate of ammonia. That action led to the successful formation of an arrangement among her own producers which this year will increase her aggregate output of this product. The international dye cartel might be cited as an example of an efficiently working marketing agreement between Germany, England, France, Switzerland and Italy. This may be largely due to the absence of

selling-price arrangements, the rock on which many a treaty of this sort is wrecked...."

Florida
Sugar
Produc-
tion

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for May 11 says: "From Clewiston, where the season of harvesting the Florida sugar cane of the United States Sugar Corporation closed, after a strenuous period of one hundred and thirty-seven days, it was learned that the crop was the largest ever produced in the State. The last car of cane brought in from the great areas that have been growing high and fine for many months, dumped in the bins last Thursday showed a total of 400,000 tons. The season ending for the 1932-1933 crop established a record for production and by a very large amount exceeding all other harvests and grindings. The last bag of sugar was said to have been sacked Thursday night. Something more, of interest, is told in the report from Clewiston, for the records at the sugar house showed a heavy increase in sugar yield per ton of cane over the previous season or any season. Sugar production is indicated as well above 220,000 bags, which is far beyond the amount produced in the 1931-1932 season....The operations of the United States Sugar Corporation in the Clewiston section have given employment to a great many people during the year past and the splendid results secured, the excellent production of sugar, and other things undertaken, have demonstrated the importance of the activities...."

Milk and
Food
Allergy

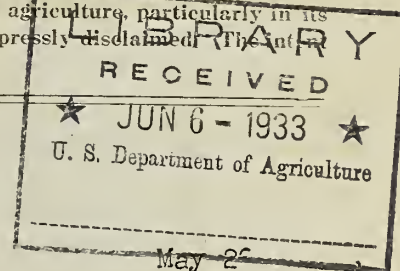
An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for May 13 says: "Food allergy, or sensitivity to foods, has attained a recognized place in the list of disorders that may be associated with eating. There was a time when harm from food was supposed to be confined to infectious agents or toxic products. Now there is a gamut of menacing symptoms, including mainly vasomotor disturbances, skin eruptions, gastro-intestinal disorders and respiratory difficulties, which often find their explanation in the sensitization of the person involved to definite food ingredients. This susceptibility seems to be inherited in some instances and acquired in others. Infancy is not free from the menace of food allergy even during the period when milk forms the sole dietary intake. It is a matter of common experience, as Anderson, Schloss and Stuart have recently pointed out, that eczema and other manifestations of hypersensitiveness in the nursing baby are frequently aggravated by the addition of cow's milk, and conversely that eczema in the milk-sensitized infant is unrelieved by reverting to human milk or by the substitution of goat's milk. Despite the earlier assumptions that antigenic proteins are specific for animal species, the experience of pediatricians suggests that there may be sufficient biologic similarity between the caseins of various milks to explain the failure of protection to sensitized children when the source of their milk supply is changed. Consequently, Anderson, Schloss and Stuart have undertaken tests of anaphylaxis with caseins prepared from human, cow's and goat's milk, respectively. Their experiments indicate a close immunologic relationship between these protein preparations.

Apparently casein occupies a position analogous to lens and testicular proteins, in that it is not species specific but possesses characteristics that are common to a number of different species. Therein the investigators find a possible explanation of certain difficulties that are encountered in the treatment of allergic states by the substitution of one milk from another...."

Prickly Pear Nature (London) for April 29 says: "Striking success
Eradica- continues to attend the efforts to eradicate prickly pear
tion (Opuntia spp.) in Queensland and northern New South Wales, mainly
 through the introduction of *Cactoblastis cactorum*. By the end of
 1930, some 3,000,000,000 eggs had been distributed throughout the
 length and breadth of the sixty million acres infested and by the
 end of 1931 the insect existed on practically every acre. Today
 probably 80 percent of the dense primary pear in Queensland has
 been destroyed, while in New South Wales the figure is 50--60 per-
 cent if one excludes the Hunter Valley and Camden districts where
 climatic and soil factors are delaying, but not preventing, the
 progress of *Cactoblastis*. Queensland is energetically pushing a
 scheme of development of reclaimed land and already 1,515,000
 acres have been re-selected for mixed farming purposes and
 1,701,000 for grazing. Unfortunately, the sight of miles of dead
 and rotting cactus tends to create the impression in political cir-
 cles that the problem is solved and that further expenditure upon
 intensive research work is not needed."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIX, No. 50

Section 1

May 26

IN CONGRESS

The press today says: "Hoping to complete its work in the next two weeks, Congress today will speed up the legislative machinery with the design of finally approving before the week ends the administration's gold clause repeal resolution, the independent offices' appropriation bill and the Glass-Steagall banking reform bill. It also is expected that during the week the progress of the railroad rehabilitation bill, the home loan mortgage financing bill and the national recovery-public works measure will be so materially advanced that final action can be taken in the following week..."

The administration securities bill, designed to protect the investing public by means of publicity concerning stock issues, was signed May 27 by President Roosevelt.

The House agriculture committee May 27 unanimously approved the administration's new farm credit bill.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS

Oscar Johnston, Mississippi farmer, banker and attorney, has been appointed finance administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it was announced May 26 by Secretary Wallace and George N. Peek, administrator. Mr. Johnston's duties as finance administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will include the shaping of financial policies under the new farm act.

Glenn McHugh, of New York City, a native of Wisconsin, has been appointed as special assistance to Administrator George Peek of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, it was announced May 27.

Former Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa has been appointed special advisor of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to study and develop possibilities of trade with eastern European countries, George N. Peek, administrator, announced May 27.

WHEAT PARLEY AT LONDON

A London dispatch today reports: "Delegates of the four biggest wheat-producing countries will resume conversations in London today, in the hope of reaching an agreement on reduction of acreage before the Economic Conference meets June 12. Henry Morgenthau, Sr., is representing the United States in the group, which includes Canada, Australia and Argentina. Useful preliminary work was done early this month at Geneva...."

COTTON MEN STUDY ACT

The cotton textile industry has organized to study the application of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to its business and has launched an immediate survey within the industry to submit recommendations to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, says the press of May 26. George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, stated, following a conference May 25 with Administrator Peek and Coadministrator Brand that "90 percent of the textile industry is now educated to the point where it will cooperate in any reasonable plan for improving conditions in the industry."

Section 2

Agricultural Act Adminis- tration National Sphere for June contains an article explaining how the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be made operative. The article opens as follows: "Taxation without representation has no place in the policy behind administration of the Farm Aid Act. Secretary Wallace and the two Coadministrators, George N. Peek and Charles J. Brand, will always look and listen before proceeding at full speed even though they plan to make mighty few stops. Even with the utmost activity on the part of the administrators, the full provisions of the new law cannot be in operation before the 1934 season. But that period will be entered with wheels already turning at a high rate under impetus of the 1933 start. The Farm Aid Act will never be saddled with the handicap of being a 'noble experiment.' It is a business experiment and it must stand on its own business feet, as President Roosevelt says the dollar must do. Administration of the Act, therefore, is being approached in a business way with full consideration given to the industrial, commercial and trade aspects of the situation, as well as to production and to the improvement of the position of the farmer. The Secretary of Agriculture and the two Coadministrators refute vigorously intimations that they are Czars in agriculture and in the industries and commerce dealing with farm products. They say they are merely senior partners in a firm formed to benefit the business and financial position of the country, and that they must have the cooperation of the producers, the processors, the manufacturers, the dealers and the distributors if the firm is to be a successful one...."

Back to
Land

A letter forwarded by Christopher Turnor to Country Life (London) for May 13, says: "So far as I am concerned many things have happened in the past year. Finished a job in New Orleans in June. Was there put on 'vacation without pay' by the company and have been there ever since....So, as the depression showed all the signs of a long drawn out affair, I came here--some sixty miles north of New Orleans--and bought forty acres of wilderness, with the idea of putting a fence round it, digging a well, building a house, and so sitting down until this tornado is overpast. The place is just virgin forest with the larger trees cut out, and will provide an outlet for any surplus energy of mine for many years, if need be. So far we have got a 500 ft. flowing well, very excellent, and part of a fence....The whole section is populated by completely busted farmers. All the local banks closed up just before Christmas, which was the last straw. The cost of living is nominal. Men are working for 4 cents an hour when they do work, and everyone is thoroughly depraved and uncivilized and happy. If the banks take a man's farm, he just stays on it because the bank can't sell it or rent it, and would rather have it occupied than not. It is no use raising anything. The more you raise the more you lose, so that the general scheme is to raise enough to eat....You know the old talk about marginal land going out of cultivation during depression. Well, it doesn't. The best land goes out,

hereabouts, anyway. You can (or could) mortgage good land, but not the poor sort. So the owner of the good land had his mortgage foreclosed, while the other fellow who couldn't manage to get into debt, still has his place, even if he doesn't pay his taxes, because no one will buy it at a tax sale, and he goes right on raising sweetpotatoes, and a hog, and a chicken or two, while the expropriated owner of the good land gets a job beautifying the State roads.....Until I get my house built I am living in a two-roomed shed in the pinewoods, rent 8 shilling a month--and it's the life. You can have your Glasgow and fog and smoke and racket. Give me this section, where folk run round in their bare feet all year round...."

Employment Situation May 27 William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on unemployment based on reports received from affiliated organizations: "Employment gained considerably in April, as indicated a month ago by trade union reports. Government figures now available show that more than 600,000 persons went back to work in April, with the recovery of industry from the bank crisis: Total unemployment in March was 13,359,000, in April 12,730,000. The largest number of new jobs were in agriculture (250,000) where farmers are taking on help for the planting season; retail trade (165,000) - increased buying due both to the Easter trade and to fear of inflation has created jobs; manufacturing (100,000) - about half those laid off by the crisis have gone back to work; building (59,000), roads (20,000), laundries and cleaners (11,000). Trade union reports for the first part of May show another slight gain employment, but less than half that of April. Apparently the gain in jobs is tapering off as the summer season approaches...."

Population Paul H. Douglas is the author of a paper on "Some Recent Social Changes and Their Effect Upon Family Life," reprinted in Journal of Home Economics for May. He says in part: "...One of the striking things, of course, in population movements has been the decline in the birth rate in all Western European countries and the United States, particularly in the last fifteen years. In 1915 we had a crude birth rate of approximately 25 to the thousand in this country. Even in 1921 the birth rate was between 24 and 25 to the thousand. Last year the birth rate was 17.8, or a decline of approximately 30 percent in the birth rate in the space of ten years; and similar changes have been going on in Western Europe. That produces, of necessity, a different numerical balance within each family. In 1800 in this country for every 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 45 there were almost precisely 1,000 children of the ages up to and including four years. By 1920 there were only slightly over 400 children to every 1,000 women in these age groups, and during the last decade, of course, that number has diminished still further...."

Science and Government Dr. Hugh S. Taylor, Chemistry Professor, Princeton University, writing on "Science and Government" in The Scientific Monthly for May, says: "Natural resources, especially the mineral resources of the world, are an international responsibility, as has once more been emphasized in a recent radio address by Professor R.M. Field, of the Geology Department in Princeton. Irregularity in the distribution of such resources throughout the nations of the world is a factor of manifest importance in the problem of international friendships and hatreds. The problems that arise thereby are obviously such as to demand cooperation not only of statesmen, diplomatists and economists, but also of scientists--a new technique in international affairs. The difficulties attendant upon the solution of such a problems are intensified because progress in scientific achievement may profoundly modify the extent of power accruing from the possession of a raw material. An excellent example of this is to be found in Chile saltpeter. This naturally occurring source of nitrates, required alike for peace-time agriculture and war-time explosive, was, prior to 1914, almost exclusively the monopoly of the republic of Chile. Chile saltpeter was carried in sea-borne consignments to the civilized countries of the world. This sea-traffic was an important consideration leading to the construction of the Panama Canal, with its accompanying international problems. The export tax upon the saltpeter was adequate revenue for the conduct of all state business in Chile. Her battleships were the most modern among the fleets of the South American Republics. Today all the great nations of the world are drawing supplies of fixed nitrogen from the air. Chile's contribution to nitrogen production and consumption was but 23 percent in 1929, as contrasted with 50 percent in 1913....All monopolies of raw materials may be exposed to similar threats from technical progress. During the Great War, Germany devised ways and means to be independent of the control of the world sulphur market by the United States. New methods of deriving sulphuric acid from materials available at home were evolved. Germany and Great Britain are striving at the present time to derive synthetic oil fuels from coal, to offset the advantages accruing to the United States from her production of 71 percent of the world's petroleum; alternatively the use of powdered coal as a substitute for oil fuel is being intensively studied. In the opposite camp, the development of synthetic rubbers, such as 'Duprene' by E.I. du Point de Nemours and Company or 'Thiokol' by the Thiokol Corporation, is evidence of an intent to mitigate the rigors of Dutch and English rubber control...It should be abundantly evident, therefore, that public affairs and international relations are being more and more divorced from the classical rules of international diplomacy and are becoming increasingly susceptible to conditions imposed not only by accident of materials distribution but also by excellence of scientific and technical achievement. Chemistry appears to be in international policies to stay...."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

The Commercial West for May 20 says: "Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture is to be commended for the warning he has just issued that profiteering must not follow application of the processing tax feature of the farm relief bill He intends to see to it that the finished article shows exactly the amount of the cost represented by the tax."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

May 26.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.10; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$5 to \$5.10; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.90 to \$5.10; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4 to \$4.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.25 to \$6.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 72 $7/8\phi$ to 73 $7/8\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 72 $7/8\phi$ to 73 $7/8\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 66 $1/2\phi$ to 67 $1/2\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 66 ϕ to 67 ϕ ; St. Louis 73 ϕ ; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 80 $1/2\phi$ to 81 ϕ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 67 $1/2\phi$ to 74 ϕ ; Chicago 79 ϕ ; St. Louis 81 ϕ ; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 55 ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 61 $3/4\phi$ to 64 $3/4\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth 64 $3/4\phi$ to 67 $3/4\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 53 $7/8\phi$ to 54 $3/8\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 35 $1/2\phi$ to 36 $1/2\phi$; Kansas City 39 $3/4\phi$ to 40 $1/2\phi$; Chicago 43 $1/2\phi$ (Nom.); St. Louis 43 ϕ ; No.2 white, Kansas City 41 $3/4\phi$ to 42 $1/2\phi$; St. Louis 44 $1/2\phi$ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 38 $1/2\phi$ to 39 $1/2\phi$; Kansas City 39 $3/4\phi$ to 40 $1/2\phi$; Chicago 43 $1/4\phi$ to 44 ϕ ; St. Louis 43 $1/4\phi$ to 43 $1/2\phi$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 36 $1/2\phi$ to 37 $1/2\phi$; Kansas City 39 $1/2\phi$ to 40 ϕ ; Chicago 41 $3/4\phi$ to 42 $3/4\phi$; St. Louis 42 $1/4\phi$ to 43 ϕ ; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 22 $7/8\phi$ to 23 $3/8\phi$; Kansas City 25 ϕ to 25 $1/2\phi$; Chicago 24 $3/4\phi$ to 25 $1/4\phi$; St. Louis 25 ϕ ; No.3 white, Minneapolis 21 $7/8\phi$ to 22 $3/8\phi$; Kansas City 24 $1/2\phi$ to 25 ϕ ; Chicago 23 $1/2\phi$ to 24 ϕ ; St. Louis 24 $1/2\phi$ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 47 to 49 ϕ ; Chicago 54 ϕ to 58 ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.46 to \$1.49.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.50-\$3.75 per stave barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.60-\$1.85 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 80 ϕ -\$1.05 in eastern

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

cities; $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75ϕ - 85ϕ carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Missionary strawberries $\$1$ - $\$1.75$ per 32-quart crate in the East; $\$1$ - $\$1.25$ f.o.b. for Premiers at Onley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, $\$410$ - $\$625$ bulk per car in New York City; $\$200$ - $\$350$ f.o.b. Leesburgh. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial and U.S. No.1, $\$1.15$ - $\$1.50$ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes $\$4.50$ - $\$5.50$ per standard 45's in city markets; $\$1.85$ - $\$1.90$ f.o.b. Brawley. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, 93ϕ - $\$1.12\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 44 points to 8.82ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.28ϕ . July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 42 points to 8.92ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 37 points to 8.85ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, $21\frac{1}{4}\phi$; 90 score, 21ϕ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 to $15\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Young Americas, $15\frac{1}{4}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15 to $16\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Standards, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Firsts, $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

LIBRARY

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 51

Section 1

May 31, 1933.

OPTIONAL RETIREMENT

The Senate yesterday without debate approved optional 30-year retirement for Federal employees, says the Washington Post, and accepted the House rotative furlough plan, then recessed until today without taking final action on the controversial State apportionment feature of the independent offices bill.

LONDON DELEGATES

The American delegation to the World Economic and Monetary Conference was completed last night, says the press, by appointment of Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, and Ralph W. Morrison, of Texas. The group will sail today. Secretary of State Cordell Hull will be chairman of the delegation and former Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, vice chairman. The other delegates will be Senator Key Pittman and Representative Samuel D. McReynolds, of Tennessee. William Christian Bullitt, special assistant to Secretary Hull, will be executive officer; James P. Warburg, of the Bank of Manhattan Trust Co., financial adviser; Fred K. Nielsen, legal adviser. The economist of the Department of State, Herbert Feis, will be the chief technical adviser. Fourteen experts will accompany the delegation. Three of them, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Frederick E. Murphy and George C. Haas, are already in Geneva attending wheat sessions. Edmund E. Day is one of the technicians. The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Rexford G. Tugwell, and Charles William Taussig, two of the President's closest advisers, will be in the group of experts. The others are Henry Chalmers, James Wilson, Victor S. Clark, Leslie A. Wheeler, Frank J. Delaney, Walter R. Gardner and Harry C. Hawkins.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROL

The creation of a permanent authority with almost dictatorial powers to control Great Britain's food supply was assured, says a United Press dispatch from London, when the House of Commons passed the third reading of the new agricultural marketing bill. The vote was 271 to 56.

4-POWER PEACE

The Chamber of Deputies gave Premier Daladier a free hand by a vote of 434 to 135 today to sign Premier Mussolini's four-power peace pact, if he wishes to do so, says an A.P. dispatch from Paris. In chamber lobbies it was understood that the cabinet had decided unanimously to sign the Mussolini plan, which calls for unified action for peace by France, Italy, Great Britain and Germany.

"NEW DEAL" TARIFF

Robert W. Bingham, U.S. Ambassador, gave the British people their first taste of the "new deal" tonight, says a New York Times cable, with a ringing speech denouncing tariff nationalism and pledging that the American people henceforth would be good neighbors with all the world. He was speaking at the traditional dinner which the Pilgrims of Great Britain give every new United States Ambassador.

Section 2

Agricultural Act Comment Barron's for May 29 says: "How the new Agricultural Marketing Act will be administered, and what are the prospects for an exportable surplus from Russia are two matters of importance in the wheat market just now. From present indications it is safe to assume that the new law will not adversely affect legitimate speculative markets or marketing, and that the Russian wheat crop will not be an important factor in world prices. Not until the Secretary of Agriculture publishes his regulations for administering the law will it be possible to make an understandable analysis of it because of the wide discretion vested in him. The purpose of the law, however, is to raise the price of wheat, corn, rice, hogs, cotton, and tobacco to the same parity with the commodity price indeed as existed in the average of the five-year period between Aug. 1, 1909, and July 31, 1914. In that period the price of wheat on the farms averaged 88.4 cents a bushel. Probably a price of 95 cents at Chicago today would make an equal ratio, subject to further changes as the price index rises or falls. This is to be brought about by limitation of acreage and production, and probably supplemented by 'benefits' or subsidies paid to the farmers to bring their returns up to the parity, provided they have entered into the agreement to reduce acreage. The Government does not buy the products nor agree that they shall sell in the markets for the necessary price....The law of supply and demand will still function and the wheat market will be subject to crop prospects, world conditions and the outlook for foreign crops. Millers and all who handle wheat, and bankers who advance funds for moving, storing, and processing the wheat must hedge their commitments, and for that an active speculative market is essential...."

Bovine Infectious Abortion Quarantine An editorial in American Agriculturist for May 27 says: "We congratulate Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, and his assistant, Henry S. Manley, counsel for the department, on the decision just handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States, upholding the Department of Agriculture and Markets in its order to exclude cattle from other States unless they come from herds free from contagious abortion. From the start of this controversy we have maintained that New York is right in insisting that other States have no right to unload upon our dairymen cattle that cannot come with a clean record. Last fall, after a careful study of the situation and conferring with many dairymen all over the State, Commissioner Baldwin issued his order requiring that cattle imported into New York for dairy or breeding purposes not only be free from Bang's disease (bovine infectious abortion) but also that they come from herds certified to be free from that disease. A Wisconsin dealer by the name of Mintz shipped some cattle to this State as a test case. The cows were certified to be free from the disease, but did not come from a herd known to be disease free. The cattle were refused entrance, and suit was brought against the State seeking for a permanent

injunction preventing enforcement of the order. When the case came to trial, the injunction was denied, and the action dismissed. Following this the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, the result being that Commissioner Baldwin's position was upheld...."

Breeder's Gazette Weekly Breeder's Gazette for May says: "Fortunately timed to the upturn in livestock values, comes the New Breeder's Gazette--to be four times every month. The next number of this livestock magazine will be the first issue of the new weekly, bearing the date of May 27, 1933....While other agricultural journals change from the weekly to the semi-monthly frequency of issue, and from semi-monthly to monthly, we go the other way. We change from a monthly Breeder's Gazette to a weekly Breeder's Gazette. It is, we know, a daring thing to do. But we believe it to be justified by the times and the new faith of livestock men in their own industry..."

Business Conditions The Business Week for May 31 says: "Modest enough in proportions, but highly significant as an earnest of intentions, the Federal Reserve has begun the open market operations which are a basic part of the administration's program for raising prices....Consumers are buying, evidently eager to convert cash into automobiles, refrigerators, and beverage equipment, before the promised rise....New York City check transactions now outstrip 1932's as speculative enthusiasm sends the stock market far above last summer's sorry depths....An unexpected but altogether welcome revival of construction activity in all major categories--residential, nonresidential, and public--has helped the trend toward better business initiated by other basic industries....Steel again spurts ahead, bringing profitable operations within the reach of most plants. Imagine--out of the red!....Electric power consumption holds strong, as working time, and even wage rates are boosted in manufacturing establishments...Coal orders are reaching the mines, for industrial stocks are far from excessive....Carloadings surpass last year's volume for the first time since 1929, every class except L.C.L. revealing a pickup....Business men are excitedly scrambling to get ready for the new industrial setup; trade associations are a little dazed at their sudden prominence; there is much confused thinking...The watchword should be restraint, self-control."

Columbia's Farm Course An A.P. New York dispatch says: "Columbia University, the largest institution of its kind in the world, now is going to offer coeducational courses in 'milking the cows and looking after the poultry.' Prof. Thomas Alexander, head of the 'New College,' said May 20 a 1,900-acre farm had been leased near Waynesville, N.C., and courses would begin there on June 1 when sixty young men and women take up residence...The farm training is not the only type of instruction to be offered. Degrees will be awarded after four to six years of practical study abroad as well as at home in biological science, geography and geology. The students will be drawn from high school graduating classes..."

Government

America's biggest banker today is the Federal Government and the United States is now operating fifty-two financing institutions, says an article in the American Bankers Association Journal by John Hanna, professor of law at Columbia University. "Forty of these are owned entirely by the Government," the article says. "In twelve more the Government has already a two-thirds interest. Thirty-seven are intended to be permanent. Twenty-five of the permanent ones and fourteen of the temporary ones are agricultural. The capital stock held by the United States in these banks has a par value of \$1,380,000,000. The Government's total investment is nearly \$2,000,000,000. Resources of these institutions exceed \$3,000,000,000. In addition the Government has detailed supervision over fifty-one mortgage banks, operating under Federal charter. The Government also supervises 4,600 local agricultural loan associations with Federal charters. All this takes no account of the relations of the Government to the twelve Federal Reserve banks, nor of the authority recently given to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy preferred stock in national and state commercial banks." The President has ordered the consolidation of the agricultural credit agencies into the new Farm Credit Administration, says Professor Hanna, who served as attorney for the War Finance Corporation...."

Lime Juice

An editorial in Journal of the American Medical Association for April 22 says: "In a recent contribution to the current literature on vitamins, Hassan and Basili have shown that, contrary to accepted views, the juice of fresh Egyptian limes is as potent a source of the antiscorbutic factor as is the juice of lemons or oranges. This observation recalls the fact that lime juice was early regarded as an effective prophylactic and cure for scurvy. Indeed, in 1795, every vessel in the British navy was required to carry a supply of lime juice as a protection against this disease, which broke out regularly among the sailors on long sea voyages. However, after the advent of the vitamin hypothesis, when widespread assays for the antiscorbutic factor were carried out on natural food materials, it was observed that lime juice was definitely inferior to other citrus fruits in this respect. This is now explained by the observation of the Cairo investigators that the loss of vitamin C occurs in lime juice at a much faster rate than in lemon juice. In the older studies imported limes were used and the juice was kept for feeding purposes over a period of two months or more, thus permitting the destruction of the antiscorbutic factor. The foregoing observations call attention to the rapid advance in knowledge of the chemical nature of vitamin C that has taken place within the last two years...."

Michigan

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for May 13 says: "The market for farm land is showing symptoms of revival for the first time since the depression settled down upon us. A careful survey by Gilbert Gusler, our market editor, leaves no doubt of this. Among the factors responsible for this improved condition

are: belief that land values have hit bottom; expectation of some form of inflation that will make land a better asset than money or bonds; desire for a safe investment, reduced city employment; anticipation of higher prices for farm products; and reductions in taxes in some States. So far, however, demand has not increased to the point where farmers desiring to sell may expect to have buyers force their money upon them. In fact, the change is barely visible to the student of conditions. But it is getting better and no doubt will continue to show improvement slowly. Even some of the large investors are of this mind and have begun to pick up farms as a speculation."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 29.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.10; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$5 to \$5.10; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.90 to \$5.10; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4 to \$4.50; Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.50 to \$8.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 75¢ to 76¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 75¢ to 76¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City $69\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $70\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 70¢; Chicago $74\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 76¢ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis $83\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City $70\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $77\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago $81\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 83¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 58¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $63\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $66\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.1 durum, Duluth $66\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $69\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $55\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $56\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 41¢ to $42\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chicago $44\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $45\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 44¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 43¢ to 44¢; St. Louis 48¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $40\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 41¢ to $42\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chicago 45¢ to $46\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 45¢ to $45\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $40\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 41¢; Chicago $42\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $44\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $43\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $44\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to 23 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 26¢; Chicago $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $25\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $25\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢ to 22 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 25¢ to $25\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago $24\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $24\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 25¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 48¢ to 51¢; Chicago 54¢ to 58¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.56 to \$1.59.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.90-\$2.10 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 80¢-\$1.05 in the East; 40½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Virginia and East Shore Maryland various varieties of strawberries brought 50¢-\$2.75 per 32-quart crate in city markets; Premiers 75¢-85¢ and Big Joes \$1.10-\$2 f.o.b. Oakhall, Virginia. Missouri Aromas \$1-\$1.50 per 24-quart crate in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.50 f.o.b. Monett. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3.50-\$4.50 per standard 45's in terminal markets; mostly \$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, \$1-\$1.45 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$350-\$540 bulk per car in New York City; 24-28 pounds, \$200-\$325 f.o.b. Leesburg.

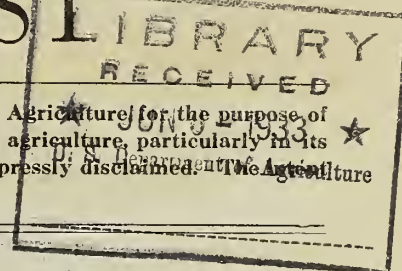
Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 9.04¢ per lb. On May 27 one year ago the price stood at 5.27¢. (Holiday on the corresponding day one year ago.) July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 9.11¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22¢; 91 score, 21¾¢; 90 score, 21½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 to 15½¢; Young Americas, 15½ to 15½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15 to 16½¢; Standards, 14½ to 14¾¢; Firsts, 13¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST



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Vol. XLIX, No. 52

Section 1

June 1, 1933.

REORGANIZATION DELAYED

Indefinitely delaying his main plans for Governmental reorganization, President Roosevelt said yesterday that only a few minor changes in the Federal establishment would be made immediately, the A.P. reports. Controversial changes and those requiring great study will not be made for the time being, although six or eight proclamations will be issued on minor ones within a few days. Delay in effecting the reorganization will not react adversely on the economy program, it was explained.

BUSINESS IMPROVING

Indications of widespread improvement in production, sales and employment of manufacturing industries, particularly those producing consumer goods, were contained in a majority of replies from twenty-four national trade associations to a request from Secretary Roper for such information, say press reports. Although conservative opinion had been requested in the questionnaire, sent out last week by Secretary Roper, the replies were regarded at the department as the most optimistic expression on conditions received from industry since the depression reached its lowest point last summer.

FLOOD LOANS

Two divisions of the new Farm Credit Administration will extend relief to flood victims in Arkansas, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. has announced. The Crop Production Loan Office, formerly of the Department of Agriculture, will make new loans to farmers where it is feasible to put in a new crop. In cases where a loan had been granted but only partial disbursement was made the remainder of the loan will be disbursed if it may still be effectively used for this year's planting. Similar action has been taken by the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, branch of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of St. Louis. New loans will be granted and additions will be made to prior loans to permit farmers to retrieve part of the flood loss.

4 DEGREES CENTIGRADE

Professor Alexander Goetz of the California Institute of Technology has devised a method of obtaining a temperature within four degrees of absolute zero on the centigrade scale, says a Pasadena, Calif., press report. He wanted particularly to find something with which to freeze all sorts of gases and, to that end, he set about finding an inexpensive method of liquefying helium, one of the most inert forms of matter known to man. Professor Goetz produced a cupful of a colorless liquid almost as mobile as gasoline, with a temperature some 366 degrees Fahrenheit lower than the lowest outdoor temperature ever recorded on earth.

TEMPORARY TARIFF PLAN

The President has been working for several days to perfect a measure to give him authority to deal with the negotiation of reciprocal tariff duties. He is seeking to reduce it to a simple proposal covered in a page and a half, says a N.Y. Times report, so that consideration by Congress will not take more than a day's debate. The tariff proposals relate to possible increases or decreases in tariff rates, to be in effect until Congress convenes next winter.

Section 2

Agricultural Act Comment An editorial in American Agriculturist for May 27 says: "About two weeks ago we stood with a farmer friend in a field that he had just finished plowing. From every side of us there stretched away plowed land which would soon be growing crops. 'It looks,' we said to our friend, 'as if you have plowed even more this spring than last.' 'I have,' he answered. 'The lower prices go the more I have to plow in order to make both ends meet. Another year of these prices and the whole darn farm will be plowed.' Well that is just about what American farmers have been doing for years. The harder the times, the harder they work and the more they raise, adding to the surplus and helping the downhill slide of prices along. No farmer dares plant a smaller acreage unless he can be sure that every other farmer does likewise. The only way he can be sure that everybody will cut is through Government aid. We have never been very keen about Government help to farmers on a long time basis, but agriculture has come to the time when it must make an orderly retreat in order to prevent a disastrous rout. The emergency perhaps justifies Government intervention. The new Federal farm relief law gives the Secretary of Agriculture the power to work with farmers to make it worth their while to reduce acreage. If the Secretary can apply successfully this remedy so that production can be regulated to the demands of our domestic market, it will do much to restore moderate farm prosperity."

Brazilian Coffee Plan A Rio de Janeiro dispatch says: "Finance Minister Aranha, in an interview May 24, confirmed a statement a few days ago by Senhor Vidal, president of the National Coffee Department, in regard to the freedom of trading in coffee beginning in July. Senhor Aranha said Brazil considers creating an export trade board of experts to expand the Brazilian export trade, yet allowing complete freedom for the buyer and shipper of all Brazilian products, including coffee, which the government now controls. Senhor Aranha intimated that eventually all export taxes would be removed under the proposed system....."

British-Iceland Pact A London dispatch of May 22 says: "Great Britain yesterday brought Iceland within her ring of new trade treaties. The Iceland treaty is the sixth concluded in the past few weeks by Great Britain, the others being with Argentina, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Denmark. Subject to fulfillment of certain assurances on the part of the British coal industry, Iceland undertakes to take not less than 77 percent of her coal imports from Great Britain. Iceland will give Great Britain reduced duties on cotton pieces, linen and artificial silk."

Dual-Utility Bus An Akron, Ohio, dispatch May 19 states that the Twin Coach Corp. of Kent, Ohio, will, in a few days, ship its first highway-rail pneumatic tire coach to the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad at Greensburg, Pa., to be used on a branch line where previously steam train service has been maintained at great expense.

Empire Grain An Ottawa dispatch says: "Imports of wheat into the to British United Kingdom from empire countries showed a marked increase during the last twelve months, as compared with the corresponding period a year ago, according to figures just released by the Department of Trade and Commerce....During the twelve months ending April 30, compared with a similar period in 1932, wheat imports from empire countries showed an increase of about 54 percent. The increase from Canada was 88 percent. Of the total imports of wheat into the United Kingdom for the twelve months ended April 30, 1933, Canada supplied 49.60 percent."

London The press May 29 says: "A definite American program for Economic international action at the World Economic Conference took shape Confer- last night as the delegation--still incomplete--packed trunks ence for the departure toward London....Besides seeking stabilized exchanges and universally lowered trade barriers President Roosevelt's representatives will seek action to accomplish on a world-wide scale what is already under way here. The United States will endeavor to enlist other nations in the gold price-raising program launched in this country by virtue of the Roosevelt monetary, farm relief and industrial recovery legislation... Other points in the American plan are vast public works construction programs in all countries similar to the steps being undertaken here, credit expansion through central bank action along the same lines as the Federal Reserve banks, purchase of Government bonds and control of production of basic commodities, wheat, for example--by some such Governmental action as that made possible here by the new farm relief bill...."

New England An editorial in New England Homestead for April 29 Farm Pop- says: "The farm population of the United States is now ulation 32,240,000 as of January 1, 1933 as compared with 31,241,000 on January 1, 1932--a net gain of 1,001,000 and the largest increase recorded since 1920. The present farm population is the highest on record, exceeding the previous high mark of 32,076,960 recorded in the 1910 census...While these figures give us a general idea of the country as a whole, figures for New England are doubly interesting since New England is generally regarded as an industrial area and unemployment has been widespread. The trend to and from the cities has not been very important except as regards its almost insignificance. During the past year, while 21,000 migrated from the farms to cities, only 38,000 left the cities of New England for our farms, most of the latter, no doubt, unemployed seeking refuge on farms of parents or relatives. The farm population of New England as of January 1, 1933 is now listed at 588,000."

Northwest An editorial in The Commercial West for May 20 says: Conditions "Commercial West this week publishes results of a survey showing that business recovery has taken a strong hold upon the country districts of the Northwest and is on the way toward the

metropolitan centers. More than double the price for wheat and corn, strong advances in the lesser grains and in livestock, butter and eggs prices are drawing millions of new cash to the Northwest and this in turn is going into the tills of retail merchants for goods, to the banks for interest and in other ways building up the cash position and morale of the farmers and business men of this area. Farmers and merchants who two months ago were ready to quit now are out on the firing line helping bring back the prosperity which has evaded us for so long. There is a new spirit, a different kind of talk. The Northwest is back on the job and with any kind of a break the rest of the year it will give a good account of itself for 1933."

Pennsylvania An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 13 says: **Back-to-** "After much discussion the Pennsylvania Legislature enacted a **Land Bill** back-to-land measure. No State agency is involved in it, nor is any State appropriation provided for it. The bill merely authorizes the creation of cooperative organizations which may buy land and establish thereon unemployed families. The organizations are to do their own financing. Under these circumstances we may expect a distinct decline of back-to-land enthusiasm among those journals and individuals agitating the subject in the recent past."

Pheasant An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, **Protec-** S.D.) of recent date says: "Some persons who enjoy pheasants and **tion** hunting are disinclined to respect the law. So said a report reaching us yesterday. If this accusation be accurate, something should be done about it. Through careful conservation, South Dakota has developed the finest pheasant hunting to be found anywhere. The colorful birds are numerous in almost all sections of the State. Liberal open seasons are allowed each fall and these should be sufficient. South Dakota should not forget the story of the prairie chicken. There was a time when they were as numerous as pheasants are today. But shooting restrictions were carelessly made. Soon came a time when the prairie chickens were all but extinct in South Dakota. The same thing can happen to the pheasant. The only way to avoid it is through strict regulations carefully enforced. If the bars are to be let down, the slaughter of the birds will be terrific and they will soon vanish from the face of South Dakota...."

Psittacosis Berlin correspondence of The Journal of the American **in Germany** Medical Association ~~for April 22~~ says: "The investigations of the international bureau of health have aided in securing more precise statistics on the incidence of psittacosis in various countries and the adoption of international measures for the prevention of the extension of this disease. Rodenbeck, of the Federal public health service, has an article on the subject in the Reichsgesundheitsblatt. Up to 1929 the incidence of psittacosis was low, but since 1929 its frequent epidemic appearance has occupied the public mind. As a disease of man, it is an

infectious disease caused by a filtrable virus that is easily obtained from the excrements and various organs of animals that have died from the disease. The virus can be transferred to other animals. The incubation period is from seven to fourteen days. The virus retains its virulence up to four months. Healthy virus carriers among the parrots play a part in the transmission of the disease. The source of infection for man is primarily the diseased parrot. During the period 1929-1930, many countries became infected as a result of the importation of parrots from Argentina. Of a total of 800 cases, 215 occurred in Germany, with a mortality of 20.9 percent. An embargo on the importation of parrots brought an end to the epidemic. Since that time, sporadic cases have been observed until recently. There have been a few slight outbreaks in Cologne, Leipzig (repeated), Breslau, Berlin, and some foreign parts. In each instance, a short time before the appearance of the disease manifestations, one or more parrots had been recently introduced within the area in which the outbreak occurred. ..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 31.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.75; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers, (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.50. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.60 to \$4.90; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.80 to \$4.90; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.75 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$8.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $74\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $75\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $73\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $74\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 69ϕ to $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City $68\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $69\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 76ϕ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 83ϕ ; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $75\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $79\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $82\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 61ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $62\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $65\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $65\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $68\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $55\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $55\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 36ϕ to 37ϕ ; Kansas City $40\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 41ϕ ; Chicago 44ϕ to $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $43\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 44ϕ ; No.2 white, Kansas City 42ϕ to $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 46ϕ ; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 39ϕ to 40ϕ ; Kansas City $40\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 41ϕ ; Chicago $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $45\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 45ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 36ϕ to 39ϕ ; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago 42ϕ to 44ϕ ; St. Louis $43\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 44ϕ ; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23ϕ to $23\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 25ϕ to $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 26ϕ ; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 white, Minneapolis $22\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $22\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 25ϕ ; Chicago $24\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 25ϕ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 48ϕ to 50ϕ ;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Chicago 54¢ to 58¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.56½ to \$1.59½.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$2.75-\$3.75 per stave barrel in the East. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.15-\$2.25 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.50 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 80¢-\$1.05 in eastern cities; mostly 40½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 58¢-60¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3.25-\$4 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Eastern various varieties of strawberries \$1-\$2 per 32-quart crate in eastern cities; 75¢-\$1.25 f.o.b. Delaware points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, \$1-\$1.65 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 9.09¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 4.79¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 9.20¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.17¢.

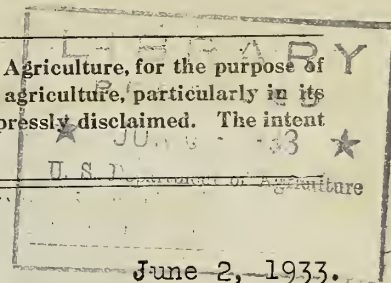
Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21¾¢; 91 score, 21½¢; 90 score, 21¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14¾ to 15¢; Young Americas, 15 to 15¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 to 18¢; Standards, 15¢; Mediums, 14 to 14½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.



Vol. XLIX, No. 53

Section 1

June 2, 1933.

CIVIL SERVICE NOTES

A House Civil Service Committee investigation of the Civil Service Commission and various departmental personnel policies was authorized by the House late yesterday over bitter Republican opposition, the Washington Post reports. The vote was 177 to

54. Adoption of the resolution climaxed a drive for strict observance of the old State quota law in making new Civil Service appointments in the Federal service.... President Roosevelt issued an Executive order transferring 767 Census Bureau jobs to Civil Service status....The White House move was interpreted as an administration tribute to the merit system. Senate Democratic Leader Robinson announced he would press for passage of the independent offices bill today. The measure carries a Federal rotative furlough plan, a provision for optional retirement of 30-year employees, a clause giving equal weight to State apportionment and efficiency in making dismissals, and an amendment giving preference to "under-quota" States in future civil service appointments.

MILL WAGE INCREASE

More than 10,000 Fall River, Mass., mill workers have received wage increases in the last twenty-four hours. Eight mills, employing 8,500 operatives, announced 12½ percent increases affecting 1,600 operatives. All increases are to be effective June 12.

They represent partial restorations of wages previously reduced. (A.P. June 2.)

TOBACCO CONFERENCE

A series of conferences with the representatives of producers of cigar tobaccos and manufacturers has been arranged by Chester C. Davis, production administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the first group began their discussions at informal conferences this morning. The cigar tobacco districts of Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Connecticut will be represented and the views of the producers, cooperative marketing associations and processors with reference to the application of the Adjustment Act to these types of tobacco will be sought.

COTTON CONFERENCE

Fifty representatives of organizations vitally concerned in the application of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to the cotton industry, have been invited to an informal conference June 3 at 10 a.m. at the Department of Agriculture. George N. Peek, administrator of the act, sent out the invitations. The administration is seeking the views of those invited to the conference with reference to the Agricultural Adjustment Act and its application to cotton. Cully A. Cobb, cotton production administrator, who has just returned from a trip into the Cotton Belt, will preside at the meeting.

The first formal hearing under the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be held at Washington, Monday, June 5, on the proposed marketing agreement filed by the Chicago Pure Milk Association, the Milk Council and the Chicago Milk Dealers Association.

FIRST HEARING

The first formal hearing under the Agricultural Adjustment Act will be held at Washington, Monday, June 5, on the proposed marketing agreement filed by the Chicago Pure Milk Association, the Milk Council and the Chicago Milk Dealers Association.

Section 2

Back to
Land

Arthur Pound, writing under the title "Land Ho!" in The Atlantic Monthly for June, says: "A folk movement back to the land is now taking place on a scale comparable to that of pioneer days, and with equal meaning to America. For better or worse, between one and two million Americans have quit cities and villages during the last three years, leaving the shadow of the bread line for the seeming plenty of our farms, as the Bureau of Census defines 'farms.' As many more have moved from industrial centers, not to farms, but to small semi-rural holdings on the outskirts of cities, in the hope of establishing a two-way grip on life by growing part of their food while continuing to work for wages as they can find work. These folk have left the cities and towns quietly, usually on their own resources, but in many instances with the encouragement and even the help of employers, communities, states, and of the Federal Government itself. Their initiative and daring have received little recognition, yet this migration, insistently increasing while the counter-movement from the farm to the city has slackened, has brought the once-declining farm population to 32,242,000 as of January 1, 1933....Both the Nation and the farmers accepted this shift casually at first. As late as the autumn of 1932, candidates for office discussed agriculture and unemployment in hundreds of speeches without mention of this, the once movement where agriculture and unemployment meet head-on. Politicians are insatiable optimists in promising industrial recovery. Nevertheless, this wholesale retreat to the land registers the common man's humble yet eloquent opinion that recovery will, at best, be slow, so slow that it behooves him to be on his way looking for food and shelter, either on an abandoned farm or on a bit of land within reach of a city or an industry, where he and his family can exist without public relief. These migrants search along main and back roads for shelter and cheap, tillable soil. They form a procession seldom noted by those who keep their eyes on the stock ticker....Farms, even those from which experienced farmers could not wring a living in days when farm-commodity prices were better than at present, are in high demand, thanks to this migration. Practically all the habitable farms among the 200,000 abandoned during the five years between 1925 and 1930 have been or are being reoccupied, in many cases by experienced farmers returning from city life. Insurance companies agree that there is a rapid increase in the sale of foreclosed farms...."

Breeder's
Gazette
A Weekly

Breeder's Gazette for May 27 says: "This is the first issue of Breeder's Gazette since May 12, 1927, to bear a weekly date line. From May 19, 1927, to Sept. 1, 1927, this journal was printed twice-a-month. Since September 1927, it has been a monthly magazine. With this issue of May 27, 1933, we reclaim our weekly position. Merely to recite the frequency of issue is only to tell you half the story, however. The issue of May 12, 1927, went to 40,000 subscribers. Six years later--spanning through the depths of The Great Depression--the monthly issue of May, 1933, went to 200,000 paid-in-advance subscribers.

The Editor and the Publisher of Breeder's Gazette are pleased to believe that they have saved this great old paper for the livestock industry. They now, unabashed and unafraid, solicit your continued cooperation and loyal support in making Breeder's Gazette the most useful journal on the agricultural scene. We can do it, and we are starting with this issue."

British
Budget
Balancing

Leo Pasvolsky writes from London under the title "Defeat of the British Reflationists" in Barron's for May 29. An editorial on the long article says: "The first skirmish between British conservatives of the Neville Chamberlain type and the Keynes school of reflationists was won by the former. Emphatically rejecting all proposals for a deficit in the budget, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has followed up his excellent stewardship of the past two years by remaining firm in his stand for a balanced budget for the year to end March 31, next. Professor Keynes argues that public-loan expenditures are indispensable for the purpose of raising commodity prices, and he insists that if the British Treasury would change its policy it could speed recovery. Since his ideas are going to be aired at the forthcoming World Economic Conference, which gets under way two weeks from today, the author's interesting discussion is particularly timely."

British
Trade
Agreements

An editorial in Country Life (London) for May 13 says: "It is only natural, as we said last week, that there should be considerable criticism, especially on the part of the farmers, of the trade agreements that the Government have concluded with Denmark and the Argentine. For the first time, this country has begun to use the bargaining power of tariffs and quotas in her economic struggle for existence. It is, in the nature of things, an experimental policy, and almost every decision with regard to any particular commodity is bound to be considered--at any rate, for the moment--as either going too far or not going far enough. Everything depends on the interest concerned and the precise way in which it is affected by any bargain or arrangement made. The first thing, therefore, that the farmer, if he is to play his part with confidence in the coming restoration of agriculture, must be assured of is that the importations of foodstuffs arranged under the trade agreements are to be definitely conditional upon maintaining prices for the home producer at a level which will lead to a gradual expansion of our farming. The agreements are, as we all know, designed to insure that countries exporting foodstuffs to us shall, in return, purchase from us a fair proportion of their coal, steel and textile requirements; and it is, naturally, difficult for the farmer, working in a depressed industry which has certainly received more kicks than ha'pence in the past, to appreciate the urgency of the claims of the manufacturer. He is bound to fear that the Government may have done him less than justice in trying to arrive at the very nice adjustment required in order to

strengthen our industrial export trade and our agriculture at the same time. Let us consider the two agreements more closely. In the Danish agreement it seems clear that full provision has been made for the expansion of the bacon industry at home, and that the size of the Danish exporter's/s^{share} will in future depend on the enterprise of the British producer in organizing the industry so as to increase continuously their contract supplies under the pig marketing scheme...."

Egg Outlook An editorial in Dairy Produce for May 22 says: "A great deal of concern is felt in the markets generally over the future of eggs; and much doubt is expressed about a profitable year. It is admitted that the eggs have been put away at reasonable prices, but for weeks the cold storage houses have furnished the market, consumptive demand having been the much smaller factor. The packers, meaning the big firms at the stockyards, have thought well of eggs and have stored freely. Then an army of so-called little fellows have stored a car or a few cars. Friends of country buyers, acting on the latter's advice, have put away one or a few cars and the aggregate is large indeed. But as to the future for these eggs many are in doubt. There is some encouragement for the holders in the fact that prices of eggs have advanced far less rapidly than those of other commodities and from that standpoint occupy a favorable position. A recent careful calculation shows that while, since March 1, eggs have advanced 18 percent for the October delivery, the advances on butter have been 40 to 45 percent. Grains have advanced 50 to 90 percent, lard 70 to 75 percent, sugar 40 to 45 percent. In comparison the advance on eggs has been extremely moderate, and it would not seem that they had gone at all out of bounds."

Sears, Roebuck Sales A Chicago dispatch May 24 says: "Sales figures thus far by Sears, Roebuck on its fourth four-week period which ended May 20, are understood to be encouraging and to show a smaller percentage decrease from a year ago than in the third period when the decrease was 12.4 percent. Complete figures are not yet available for the final week of the period."

South Dakota Banks An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.D.) for May 24 says: "A report from Pierre indicates that position of South Dakota banks has been strengthened since the banking holiday early in March. This is comforting and pleasant. It reflects improved confidence and a better financial position generally. South Dakota did not suffer as gravely from the recent banking disturbances as did many other States mainly because we had passed through a purging process some years ago. Cautious and careful banking has been the rule here for some time. ..."

Tsetse Fly

London correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for May 20 reports: "The tsetse fly is still a great evil in many parts of Africa and prevents economic progress in large stretches of territory. Even in areas that are settled there is the danger that an advance of the fly may take a heavy toll of life. In extreme cases it may be necessary to evacuate the population and surrender the territory to the fly. The measures adopted for its destruction differ according to the kind of fly and even for the same fly in different districts, according to variations in the terrain and in the habits of the natives. They include destroying fly-infested bush by clearing or by fire, erection of barriers to isolate the fly and infected game, and the wholesale catching of flies by hand or in specially made traps. By these methods, considerable areas of land have been made available for occupation. The Tsetse Fly Committee is confident that in suitable areas it will be possible to eradicate tsetse flies at relatively small cost. But for this special work technical knowledge will be necessary and, where wide areas are infested, a small organization of specially trained men must be maintained."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

June 1.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.75; cows, good \$3.75 to \$4.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.85; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.75 to \$4.85; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.70 to \$4.85; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 74 1/8¢ to 75 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 74 1/8¢ to 75 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 68¢ to 68 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 67 1/2¢ to 68 3/4¢; St. Louis 74 1/4¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, St. Louis 82¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 69¢ to 74 1/2¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 81 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 58 1/2¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 63¢ to 66¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 67¢ to 69¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 55 7/8¢ to 56 3/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 36¢ to 37¢; Kansas City 39 1/4¢ to 39 3/4¢; Chicago 43¢ to 44 1/4¢; St. Louis 43 1/2¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 41 1/4¢ to 41 3/4¢; St. Louis 46¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 39¢ to 40¢; Kansas City 39 1/4¢ to 39 3/4¢; Chicago 43 1/4¢ to 44 1/2¢; St. Louis 44¢ to 44 1/4¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 36¢ to 39¢; Kansas City 38 1/4¢ to 39 1/4¢; Chicago 41 1/2¢ to 43¢; St. Louis 42 1/2¢ to 43¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 22 5/8¢ to 23 1/8¢; Kansas City 25¢ to 25 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 25¢; St. Louis 25 1/2¢; No.3

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

white, Minneapolis 21 7/8¢ to 22 3/8¢; Kansas City 23 1/2¢ to 24 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 24¢ to 24 1/2¢; St. Louis 25¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 48¢ to 50¢; Chicago 54¢ to 58¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.55 to \$1.58.

South Carolina Cobbler potatoes mostly \$3-\$3.50 per barrel in New York City. North Carolina Cobblers returning \$2.75 per barrel at shipping points. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.35-\$2.40 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Mobile, Ala. Maine sacked Green Mountains mostly 95¢-\$1.05 per 100 pounds in New York City; 40 1/2¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; 65¢ f.o.b. shipping points. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3-\$3.25 per standard 45 crate in Chicago and \$2.87 1/2-\$3.50 in New York; \$1.50-\$1.65 cash-track at Imperial Valley points. Various varieties eastern strawberries mostly \$1-\$2.25 per 32-qt. crate in Philadelphia, 3¢-7¢ per quart in New York City; \$1-\$2.25 per 32-quart crate cash to growers in Maryland and 85¢-\$2 in Delaware. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions mostly \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound bag of best stock in St. Louis and Chicago. Texas tomatoes mostly \$2.25-\$2.50 per lug box in Chicago market. Mississippi tomatoes \$1.75-\$1.90 per lug box f.o.b. shipping points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points to 9.07¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.02¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 9.18¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 9.10¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

June 3, 1933.

Vol. XLIX, No. 54

Section 1

BRITAIN

PLANS TO PAY

The British Government, regardless of action by France, probably will pay its June war debt payment to the United States, it was indicated strongly tonight, says a United Press report from London. The House of Commons adjourned until June 13 after a vague statement by Neville Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, with a growing feeling that the ministry of Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald intended to make the June 15 payment of \$75,950,000. In financial quarters, opposition to the payment waned as it was emphasized the government could use profits accruing to the treasury through the adroit manipulation of the exchange equalization fund. One report said that the fund had earned approximately 12,000,000 pounds (about \$48,000,000) since last July.

INDEPENDENT

OFFICES BILL

The independent offices bill, carrying sweeping provisions affecting Federal personnel policies, rotative Government furloughs, optional 30-year retirement, and an apportionment-efficiency standard for Government dismissals, was passed by the Senate last night without a record vote, the Washington Post reports. Passage followed a three-day wrangle over administrative cuts in veterans' disability pensions, and failure of a last-minute effort by Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, to have the Sirovich plan for a Civil Service Court of Appeals attached to the offices measure. Passage of the bill sends to conference with the House the so-called "apportionment clause," changed by the Senate to give efficiency equal weight with State quotas in making dismissals. An effort will be made in conference either to eliminate the clause altogether or to further ease its hardships.

ASK TARIFF

AGREEMENTS

The International Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted in committee a resolution admitting the advisability of making exceptions to the most-favored-nation clause in trade agreements, after the way had been paved for a statement by Clark Minor, president of the International General Electric Company, departing from the traditional American stand on this subject. The United States adhered unconditionally to the most-favored-nation principle in 1923. It has ever since been such a staunch upholder of the principle that the German delegate yesterday blamed the American unyielding attitude for the failure of an agreement at last year's Stresa conference. In the circumstances, Mr. Minor's statement created much interest. It was received by the Central European delegates as a welcome indication that in the coming World Economic Conference they might be allowed to realize their ambition to conclude special preferential treaties.. (Vienna wireless to N.Y. Times.)

U.S. DEFICIT

SMALLER

A Federal deficit of about \$1,700,000,000 is indicated for June 30, with expenditures reduced by \$1,000,000,000 or more and receipts increased about \$100,000,000 as compared with the previous fiscal year. The deficit for eleven months of the fiscal year was \$1,684,232,719, as compared with \$2,648,950,446 a year earlier. Trust fund expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$1,806,246. (Press, June 3.)

Section 2

Cooperative Pays Up The Farmers National Grain Corporation has paid to the Farm Credit Administration as successor to the Federal Farm Board \$570,459.69, thus completing all payments due up to May 31 under a funding agreement with the Federal Farm Board. The total amount maturing on May 31 this year under the funding agreement was \$706,686.20, but installments prepaid over the last several months had reduced this to the amount paid May 31. The outstanding debt of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to the Farm Credit Administration is \$15,139,086.48, on which no further payments are due until May 31, 1934. (Farm Credit Administration statement of June 1.)

Food and Health

The Medical Officer (London) for April 29 says: "The vast amount of research which has been done in dietetics during the present century tells us definitely what is necessary for full nutrition; we know what it costs and we know that in the present distressful times a very large proportion of the population fails to get it. We have overwhelming evidence that so far as physical health is concerned, food is the chief of all environmental factors....Dr. M'Gonigle (of British Ministry of Health) has shown that when the family income drops below poverty line, good-class proteids suffer most curtailment; others have shown substitution of animal fats of high value by others of lower value, or by vegetable fats of lower value still. It is the body-building food which is expensive, and since half the body consists of muscle, it is in the muscles that the first signs of malnutrition can be detected. Thus we get flabbiness and pot-belly as two distinctive indications of malnutrition. If malnutrition itself is difficult to recognize, its results are still more so. An increase in the general standardized death-rate with a consequent lowering of the average length of life is more usually the attribute of an ill-nourished population than are any selected causes of death....Degenerative changes set in early in the ill-nourished. These cannot be controlled and lower the age at death in an insidious manner. Unfortunately we cannot make a sensational story out of malnutrition as it occurs today--it produces a slow silent rot of virility, vitality and fiber from which recovery soon becomes impossible. It takes a lot of ill-feeding to kill a child directly, it takes very little to sap his value seriously."

Milk Industry in New Jersey A Trenton, N.J. dispatch to American Creamery & Poultry Produce Review for May 10 says: "Before recessing Monday until May 22 both houses of the legislature passed a bill to create a State board to control the milk industry in New Jersey. The board would consist of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, a member of the State Board of Health and a third person to be named by the Governor. It would have power to fix prices to be paid to producers and by consumers."

Securities Control Deluged with requests from all parts of the country as to the effective dates of the separate sections of the securities control law, the Federal Trade Commission made it plain June 1 that all sections except those pertaining to the registration of issues with the commission went into effect with the signing of the measure by the President on Saturday. In other words, while investment houses may continue to issue new securities without filing notice of intention to do so with the commission, they are liable for any misrepresentation, whether by an untrue statement or omission of an important fact, in offering and selling such securities in interstate commerce. Under the sections of the act dealing with the registration of new securities with the commission, it is provided that such registration is not mandatory until July 27, or sixty days after the act became law. (N.Y. Times, June 2.)

Sugar Output in Puerto Rico The Wall St. Journal for May 30 says: "While the sugar output in Puerto Rico for most companies during the current season will be somewhat less than in the preceding year, earnings are not likely to suffer to any great extent, owing to appreciation in sugar prices. Production for the season is estimated at 820,000 tons, according to Willett & Gray, compared with 886,098 tons. All of the Puerto Rican crop, except that consumed locally, is marketed in the United States. Although prices during the past few years have been hovering around ruinously low levels, Puerto Rican producers generally have been able to realize profits on operations since their product enters the United States duty free. The United States consumed 759,913 tons of Puerto Rican sugar in 1932 compared with 624,431 in the previous year and 650,796 tons in 1930. Imports this year to April 29 totaled 233,267 tons compared with 307,900 tons in the corresponding period of 1932...."

U.S. Coffee Sold Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, announced that the New York coffee office of the Grain Stabilization Corporation on June 1, sold 62,500 bags of Santos coffee, at prices ranging from 9.31 cents to 9.76 cents per pound. This sale constitutes the regular monthly allotment offered to the trade on sealed bids of coffee acquired from the Brazilian Government in 1931 in exchange for American wheat.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture Declaring that nearly 27 years' experience in the enforcement of the national pure food and drug law has disclosed many serious deficiencies in its provisions, the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, by direction of President Roosevelt, June 1 submitted to Senator Ellison D. Smith and to Representative Marvin Jones, Chairmen respectively of the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry and the House committee on agriculture, a bill designed to supplant the present Federal food and drugs act. The new bill was prepared under the direction of Assistant Secretary R. G. Tugwell, Walter G. Campbell,

Chief of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, and the Solicitor's Office of the Department of Agriculture. It has been approved by the Department of Justice. Among the provisions of the new draft are clauses giving the Government authority to prevent false advertising of foods, drugs, and cosmetics and to establish tolerances for added poisons in foods. Other provisions include a section which brings cosmetics within the jurisdiction of officials enforcing the food and drugs act and which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate definitions and standards for foods which will have the force and effect of law. Power to require manufacturers to procure in certain cases Federal permits is also granted the Government, under the new draft, as is the authority to control drug products on the basis of therapeutic claims which are contrary to the general agreement of medical opinion. Another important section of the bill submitted to the Committees is a requirement for more informative labeling of foods and drugs. Designed to protect the public against harmful or deceptively labeled foods and drugs, the limitations of the present food and drugs act are such as to make impossible the achievement of this purpose, says Secretary Wallace...

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIX, No. 55

Section 1

June 5, 1933.

BENEFITS AND TAXES

President Roosevelt laid the law down last night to a revolting Congress and told the House Democratic leadership the new increases in veterans allowances must be met with new taxes.

Objecting that Congress, in restricting the economies proposed by him on veterans allowances, was going back on the power previously granted to him and violating the party's campaign pledge, Mr. Roosevelt said he was willing to stay here all summer, if necessary, to keep the budget balanced. Speaker Rainey and the Democratic chieftains from the House informed Mr. Roosevelt it was their opinion, nevertheless, that the House would overwhelmingly approve the increased veterans allowances added by the Senate to the independent offices appropriation bill. (Associated Press, June 5.)

R.F.C. LOAN TO CHINA

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with the full approval of President Roosevelt, yesterday agreed to lend China \$50,000,000 to be used in buying American cotton and wheat. The loan, negotiated by Dr. T. V. Soong, finance minister for the Nationalist government of China, was announced yesterday by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the corporation. A similar deal fell through last year because no agreement as to responsibility could be reached. The money is to be made available to China as purchases are made in the American open market. At present prices, it was estimated at the corporation, this would take over 900,000 bales of cotton and approximately 12,500,000 bushels of wheat out of the American surplus. (A.P., June 5.)

FOR "SOUND" LOANS

Foreign loans by nations with large resources were described as an important potential contribution to world recovery by Secretary of State Hull Saturday as the American delegates to the London Economic Conference surveyed the tasks ahead. Chatting to news correspondents, Mr. Hull spoke in answer to a question concerning the possibility of the resumption of private lending abroad by the United States. Sound loans by strong nations would be helpful, Secretary Hull said. He emphasized the adjective "sound" and added that he thought the Securities Publicity Bill would contribute largely to the safety of all loans, foreign and domestic. (A.P., June 5.)

CO-OP LOANS MADE PUBLIC

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, yesterday inaugurated a publicity policy upon loans, revealing for the first time that, as of April 30, farm cooperative organizations owed the Farm Board a total of \$156,370,309. The board, which was absorbed last week by the new credit administration, made few of its commitments to cooperatives public. Its members maintained in the past that the relationship between board and borrower was "confidential," resembling "the relationship of a banker to a borrower."

Section 2

British Trade Agreements In an editorial on British trade agreements with Denmark and Argentina, Country Life (London) for May 13 says: "... So far as dairy produce is concerned, the situation is more complicated in that the home butter industry has lost so much ground in recent years that few farmers are now directly concerned in the trade. On the other hand, the milk marketing schemes now on foot in England and Scotland require as an essential condition of their success a generally remunerative price for dairy products. In this direction it is, perhaps, advisable that the Government should take special measures to give manufacturers better reason to feel confidence in the market before the time comes to make contracts at the end of the summer. So far, too, as poultry is concerned, the immediate prospect, it must be confessed, is not greatly improved by the Danish agreement. Christopher Turnor has assessed the practicable increase in the home production of poultry and eggs at 10,000,000 pounds; but at a time of glut like the present, the English producer naturally feels that stronger measures of protection will be required if any increase at all is to take place....The level at which the agreement with the Argentine stabilizes the supplies of chilled beef for the next three years would be thought in normal times very satisfactory, but today conditions are abnormal and the market price for fat cattle is below the cost of production...."

Business An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock & Home for May 27 says: "The Government of the United States is about to enter into a partnership with business and industry for the purpose of holding the ground that has been gained in recent weeks. Renewed confidence has been a factor in business gains. Inflation, or rather the threat of inflation, has doubtless played a part in price advances. But, aside from any artificial aids, the genuine and sound improvement of trade in general is admitted even by the pessimists. How far that improvement can be extended, and how quickly depends only upon such factors as the prompt restoration of farm buying power, the extension of world trade, and other purely local snarls that are slowly being untangled."

Cattle Diseases The Dairy World (London) for May 16 says: "The County Councils Association has been invited by the Cattle Diseases Committee of the Economic Advisory Council to submit a memorandum as to what practical measures could be taken to secure a reduction of disease among milch cattle in the country. The County Councils through their association are also asked to report upon any changes desirable in the existing administrative practice and, in particular, upon the value and practicability of methods for reducing the incidence of bovine tuberculosis and improving the milk supply...."

Century of
Progress

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for May 27 says: "A Century of Progress--what words to conjure with. Look over the list of human achievements in the last century if you are inclined to question whether or not the world has advanced. Look at the advance in transportation, communication, industry, art, science, medicine, agriculture--yes, agriculture, for in no branch of life has the progress of the past century been more dramatically demonstrated than in the pioneer pursuit of tilling the soil. A Century of Progress--those are the words chosen to designate the great exposition, the stupendous world's fair which opens on this date in our neighboring city of Chicago, and which has as its central theme the century of progress in human achievement throughout the world. Here are displayed and pictured and portrayed the development and origin of all of the modern miracles that we of today take for granted. A Century of Progress--staged on an exposition grounds built out of the depths of Lake Michigan by the hands and tools of man; made more accessible than any previous world's fair through the conveniences of modern transportation; and through the modern marvel of the radio every American family can participate in the opening ceremonies today. A Century of Progress--perhaps if we count our blessings and count the advance in the past century as a guarantee of marked future progress we shall reestablish that intangible yet important thing in every human transaction--confidence."

Farm Come
Back

An editorial in The Commercial West for May 27 says: "No single phrase has been so glibly quoted in recent years as 'farm relief.' It has rolled resonantly off the lips of politicians and has come to be a fetish even with business. It is true that many worthy farmers here in the Northwest have exhausted their every resource and are deserving of clemency, aid and a new deal, but our contention is that the farm situation has been overworked for political exigency. The situation is not as bad as it has been pictured. Of the Nation's 6,000,000 farms only 40 percent are mortgaged and of these only 60 percent are mortgaged for more than 30 percent of their value. Only 15 percent are encumbered for more than 50 percent of their value. The total farm mortgage debt is nine billions of dollars, roughly. Long term government obligations, including state and municipal, figure up 33 billions; urban mortgages, 27 billions; financial corporations, 22 billions; railroads, 14 billions; utilities and industrial corporations, 11 billions. The farmer is not so deeply in the hole, in comparison, and, with the program for rehabilitation in view proposed by President Roosevelt's program we believe that agriculture is going to get on its feet quickly."

Land
Values

An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for May 27 says: "New mortgage loans made under the farm mortgage act, as well as old loans taken over and refunded by the Federal land banks, are to be made on the basis of appraisals of the land at its 'normal' value. The question at once arises, what is normal value? Inasmuch as the mortgage act is part of the emergency farm act, which sets up price parity of farm products as an objective, it

would seem logical to appraise land at what it would be worth if parity prices were in effect. If wheat were 93 cents a bushel and hogs \$7.53 per hundredweight, on the farm, what would farm land be worth? That would seem to be the proper guide to the land bank appraisers in arriving at normal land values."

Machinery The Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) for May 20 says: "New agricultural machinery, designed by an Ulsterman and manufactured in Ulster, for which the claim was made that it would reduce the farmer's costs of production by 30 to 50 percent, was praised in the Northern House of Commons recently during the debate on the second reading of the new Agricultural Marketing Bill. Farming implements and a mechanically-propelled tractor are incorporated as a single unit in the new machinery, and an invitation extended by R. Elliott to the government to attend a demonstration was promptly accepted by Mr. Andrews, Minister of Labor."

Wholesale Prices The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending May 27 stands at 63.3 as compared with 63.0 for the week ending May 20, showing an increase of approximately five-tenths of 1 percent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

World Wheat An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 30 says: "'Stocks of wheat available for export or carryover in the principal exporting countries on May 1 totaled 774,000,000 bushels, or about 49,000,000 bushels more than on May 1, 1932,' says the U.S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate is an implied forecast of a surplus to be carried into the new crop year beginning July 1 equal to that of a year ago. Plainly, there is still a world surplus of wheat, which further emphasizes the advisability of international action....So, with the Bureau's estimate of larger stocks in Europe, coupled with a falling-off in exports from the surplus countries that still have large stocks, it is a reasonable inference that in the next five weeks importing countries will not increase their takings to an extent that will materially reduce the exportable surplus. In that event, the world carryover on July 1, next, will approximate that of a year ago, which was the largest on record. Nature is doing something to relieve the situation, especially in the United States, but that is a help that cannot be relied upon to correct a world situation. Neither is it desirable that the United States should maintain a permanent policy of production limited to about domestic needs, while the other producers bend all their energies to increasing their production. What is needed is an agreement among the principal exporting countries to limit acreage until the

abnormal surplus can be absorbed, and also a lowering of the prohibitory tariffs erected by some countries that are not natural wheat producers. If the Economic Conference can come to some such understanding at least one step will have been taken in world recovery."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 2.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.75; cows, good \$3.75 to \$4.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; vealers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers: (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.70 to \$5; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.90 to \$5.05; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.85 to \$5; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 73 7/8¢ to 74 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 73 7/8 to 74 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 69¢ to 69½¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 68¾¢ to 69¼¢; St. Louis 75¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 81½¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70¢ to 74¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 80½¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 57¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 62 5/8¢ to 65 5/8¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 66 5/8¢ to 68 5/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 56½¢ to 57¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 35½¢ to 36½¢; Kansas City 39¾¢ to 40½¢; Chicago 44¢; St. Louis 44¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 41¢ to 42¢; St. Louis 46½¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 37½¢ to 39¢; Kansas City 39¾¢ to 40½¢; Chicago 44¼¢ to 45½¢; St. Louis 44¼¢ to 44½¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 33½¢ to 37½¢; Kansas City 38¾¢ to 39¾¢; Chicago 42½¢ to 43½¢; St. Louis 42½¢ to 43½¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 22 5/8¢ to 23 1/8¢; Kansas City 25¢ to 26¢ (Nom.); Chicago 25¢ to 25½¢; St. Louis 25½¢ (Nom.); No.3 white, Minneapolis 21 7/8¢ to 22 3/8¢; Kansas City 23½¢ to 24½¢; Chicago 24¢ to 24½¢; St. Louis 25¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 47¢ to 49¢; Chicago 55¢ to 59¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.57 to \$1.60.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3-\$3.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.75 f.o.b. Washington, N.C. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.30-\$2.45 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.15 in the East; 40½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$320-\$510 bulk per car in

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

New York City; 24-28 pounds, \$200-\$300 f.o.b. Leesburg. Eastern various varieties of strawberries \$1-\$2 per 32-quart crate in city markets with f.o.b. sales \$1-\$2.25 at Delaware points. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2.75-\$3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; \$1.50 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, 90¢-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points to 9.09¢ per lb. On the same date one year ago the price stood at 5.02¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 9.19¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.16¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21½¢; 91 score, 21¼¢; 90 score, 21¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14¾ to 15¢; Young Americas, 15 to 15½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15 to 16¢; Standards, 14 to 14½¢; Firsts, 12½¢ to 13¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XLIX, No. 56

Section 1

June 6, 1933.

DAILY DIGEST EDITOR DIES

Mrs. Susan Hunter Walker, who for 12 years has been editor of the Daily Digest, died this morning at Emergency Hospital, as the result of injuries she sustained in a motoring accident May 30, Memorial Day.

AGRARIAN STATES CONFERENCE

Delegates from Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Estonia, Greece and Turkey assembled here yesterday to discuss what attitude these mainly agrarian countries should take at the World Economic Conference at London, says a Bucharest report to the New York Times. A Rumanian delegate, Caesar Popescu, proposed common action of these States at the World Economic Conference and the submission of a memorandum demanding the application of the resolution adopted at the Stresa conference last September on agricultural products and the abolition of import prohibitions set up since 1929. The proposed memorandum declares that in the event that the London conference fails, a system of preferential tariffs should be established by importing countries for the benefit of the agrarian States.

TO SUPPORT TARIFF CUT

The American delegation to the World Economic Conference at London, says a wireless to the Baltimore Sun, on the eve of the expected tariff legislation in Congress, is prepared to support a ten percent horizontal and multilateral tariff cut. Whether the American delegation itself will make this proposal at London is not determined as yet, but it was authoritatively indicated today, among the members of the delegation on board this ship, that America would support such a program.

RESTORE LICENSE PLAN

Power for the President to license manufacturing establishments that refuse to fall into line with trade agreements upon which the majority of their industry decide, so as to force them to adhere to the practices of the industry, was put back into the industry-public works bill yesterday by the Senate finance committee. The committee reconsidered the action by which it struck such authority from the bill several days ago. To finance the public works program included in the bill, the committee substituted for the House program, the Harrison plan, the principal features of which are a 5 percent tax on dividends, an increase of 1/2 cent per gallon in the existing gasoline tax, and a capital stock tax of one-tenth of 1 percent on the fair valuation of corporations. Corporations would be left to declare the valuations on which this tax would be based, and an additional tax of 5 percent would be levied on profits in excess of 12 1/2 percent of this fair valuation. (Press, June 6.)

WOULD VETO BANK BILL

President Roosevelt has notified Senator Glass and Representative Steagall that he will veto the Glass-Steagall banking reform bill if the Vandenberg amendment for an immediate, temporary deposit insurance fund is retained as now written. (N.Y. Times, June 6.)

Section 2

Agricultural History Society Nature (London) for May 20 says: "The Agricultural History Society of America, referred to in Nature of March 19, 1932, p.432, has a German counterpart in the Gesellschaft fur Geschichte und Literatur de Landwirtschaft. Membership of this society is open to all persons interested, the subscription for persons resident outside Germany being 4 RM. per annum. The society's inquiries are not confined to central Europe. Investigation of the history of prominent agriculturists and of farms that have been in long-continued ownership by one family are noteworthy aspects of its activity. It publishes a small quarterly (free to members) containing articles, reviews and a list of current books and papers. Recent issues have included articles on the measures devoted to the development of Chinese agriculture under the Mongols, the Swiss Peasant Association, and the use of marl in ancient and medieval times. Information regarding the society can be obtained from Prof. W. Seedorf, Gosslerstrasse 16, Gottingen, Germany."

American Association for the Advancement of Science Science for May 26 says: "The summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Chicago will give opportunity for a unique gathering that deserves the special attention of scientific men. This is a Science Service Conference on the Diffusion of Scientific Knowledge which will be held on Friday, June 23. It will partake of the character of an international conference in which distinguished scientists from other countries will participate. It is hardly necessary to comment on the importance of the widest and most effective possible dissemination of information concerning advances in the scientific field. A few facts regarding the origin and general plan of the symposium will be of interest. Last January the executive committee of Science Service sought to determine the most appropriate way in which that institution could cooperate with the association and the Century of Progress in the Chicago meeting. Out of that discussion came a plan to hold a conference on the diffusion of scientific knowledge with contributions from representative scientists of the various countries participating in the meetings. The value of such a conference was so clear that the officers in charge of the Chicago program enthusiastically approved the idea. The executive committee of Science Service requested its chairman, Dr. W. H. Howell, to arrange the symposium and to secure speakers from among the foreign guests representing the Scandinavian countries, England, France, Germany and Italy. In this way it is hoped to present a picture of methods employed in various parts of the world to bring scientific research before the public, and to provide an opportunity for scientific men from different countries to express their views in regard to the purposes to be sought and the means to be used in the popularization of science. The speakers at the conference will include: Professor Joseph Barcroft, professor of physiology, University of Cambridge; Professor Niels Bohr, director of the Institute for Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen

University, Copenhagen; Professor Filippo Bottazzi, professor of physiology, University of Naples; Professor Jean Dufrenoy, director of the Station of Agricultural Pathology, Brive (Correze), France; Professor Robert A. Millikan, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, California Institute of Technology. Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, president of Science Service, will preside at the conference. The Science Service conference will be held at a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Stevens, on Friday, June 23, at 12:45 p.m. An invitation is extended to all interested to attend."

British
Trade
Agree-
ments

In an editorial on British trade agreements with Denmark and the Argentine, Country Life (London) for May 13 says: "....It must be remembered, of course, in considering all these matters, that everybody has not the same unswerving faith in the Marketing Bill as has the Ministry of Agriculture. The farmer looks upon the control of marketing on a national scale as a great experiment, and, while he is showing himself ready and anxious to give it a fair trial, he does not like to pin the future of British agriculture so completely to the success of the various marketing schemes that are in preparation or in prospect. As we have said over and over again during the publication of our series of articles on 'Agricultural Policy,' we believe them to be on sound lines, and believe, too, that if the British producer is prepared to scrap his prejudices, to adopt cooperative methods of standardizing, processing and marketing, there is no reason why they should not be successful. We must add that, on the whole, we do not see how the Government could have gone further than they have gone in the present trade agreements. Unfortunately, we need, and shall need for some time to come, imports of every type of foodstuff. We can, as has been pointed out in our articles, produce a great deal more of our wheat, beef, mutton and dairy produce than we do at present; but we must always, with our present population, remain large importers of these foodstuffs. The final and most satisfactory arrangement, towards which the Government must bend all its energies, is a state of affairs in which the maximum of these commodities is produced at home and the remainder of the market allocated to the countries which buy our goods. There are other agricultural products, such as bacon and eggs, for which we can ultimately supply the whole market. But 'ultimately' may be some years hence, and meanwhile the market has to be kept supplied. At the end of three years the trade agreement with Denmark will be reconsidered. No doubt it will be adjusted to fit in with the circumstances then prevailing...."

Corn Belt
Crop

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for June 1 says: "Farmers who produce the staple product of the Corn Belt are out to make their last desperate drive for a crop in the fall of 1933. You could have seen them by scores in the fields of central Illinois on Sunday or Memorial Day, when the ordinary run of people were making merry holiday. It has been many years since the planting season was so backward and

obstreperous. It is still too wet on the majority of the corn farms of the State, but the farmers have held back to the last day they can safely do so, and they must get their seed into the ground and trust to nature for the rest. The floods of the present spring have set many an anxious watch along the banks of the rivers in Illinois and elsewhere in the Middle West. But no more anxious were these watches than the one which farmers maintained over their fields in these uncertain weeks. Every hour when the fields were drying out between showers was just so much more chance of the corn ground being seeded. The situation has its rays of hope. Old timers recall many another year when corn was planted after the first of June and a fair crop or better was harvested. If the corn market will do its part to make a fair price next fall, the farmers of Illinois will do their part toward getting the crop matured."

Thallotoxycosis James C. Munch, Hyman M. Ginsburg and C. E. Nixon write at length on "The 1932 Thallotoxycosis Outbreak in California" in The Journal of the American Medical Association for April 29. The article opens as follows: "Following the exposure of human beings to various products containing thallium, prepared for rodenticidal or clinical use, a number of untoward effects have been reported during the last few years. In addition to alopecia, the principal effects reported have been stomatitis and gastro-enteritis, diarrhea and constipation, peripheral neuritis, retrobulbar neuritis and endocrinologic disturbances. In 1924, an intensive study of the pharmacology of thallium was instituted by the Bureau of Biological Survey on animals which led to the development of an antidote for thallium poisoning and to definite information regarding its physiologic actions. 'Thalgrain' was prepared by official agencies to contain 1 percent of thallium sulphate and distributed in certain areas in ten counties in California for assistance in controlling ground squirrel infestation. Following its use on a small scale in 1925, the amount of such material has been increased annually until 1928, since which time progressively smaller quantities have been used. The antidotal treatment developed had been used on animals but had never been tested on human beings until the present outbreak...."

A summary of the article says: "Grain containing 1 percent of thallium sulphate was illegally procured, ground and incorporated in tortillas. An unknown amount was consumed by at least thirty-one Mexicans. Symptoms developed in twenty within from one to three days; fourteen were hospitalized, and six died of primary thallotoxycosis within sixteen days. The others survived under treatment, one dying about two months later. The absorption and action of thallium were rapid in these cases, as indicated by the development of alopecia, even under treatment. These cases presented a well defined clinical picture of abdominal colic, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea or constipation, stomatitis, alopecia, peripheral neuritis, and symptoms referable to cerebral involvements (ptosis, strabismus, convulsions, myoclonic or choreiform movements and optic atrophy). From our present study,

we would recommend that treatment consist of: (1) emetics; (2) fixation by intravenous injections of sodium iodide; (3) gradual elimination by natural means or by the injection of small doses of sodium thiosulphate with careful attention to the urinary thallium excretion; (4) symptomatic treatment as indicated, and (5) rehabilitation by the administration of fluids, calcium salts, dextrose, orange juice, cod liver oil, and various nutritious foods. If pulmonary congestion is not present, pilocarpine may be administered to stimulate the endocrine system, and salivary and intestinal elimination. In case the administration of sodium thiosulphate causes a sudden exacerbation of thallium intoxication, iodides should be promptly administered and no further attempt should be made to use sodium thiosulphate for this purpose. Further studies are under way with a view to improving this procedure...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 5.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.65 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6; feeder and stocker steers; (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.85; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.80 to \$4.90; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.70 to \$4.85; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $73\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $74\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $73\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $74\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 68ϕ to $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City $67\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $69\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago $72\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $73\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 74ϕ ; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 78ϕ to 79ϕ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 69ϕ to $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); St. Louis $77\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 79ϕ ; No.1 W. Wh., Portland $56\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 61ϕ to 64ϕ ; No.1 durum, Duluth 65ϕ to 67ϕ ; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 57ϕ to $57\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $40\frac{1}{4}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 42ϕ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 41ϕ to $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 44ϕ to $44\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $39\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $40\frac{1}{4}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 44ϕ ; St. Louis $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 43ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 39ϕ to $39\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Chicago $40\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $42\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 41ϕ ; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis $22\frac{5}{8}\phi$ to $23\frac{1}{8}\phi$; Kansas City 25ϕ to $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 25ϕ ; St. Louis $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.3 white, Minneapolis $21\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to $22\frac{3}{8}\phi$; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Chicago $23\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $23\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 46ϕ to 47ϕ ; Chicago 56ϕ to 60ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.52\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$1.55\frac{1}{2}$.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

North and South Carolina Cobbler potatoes \$3-\$3.90 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.75 f.o.b. Washington, North Carolina. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.25 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.25-\$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial \$1-\$1.65 per 50-pound sacks in city markets; Crystal White Wax \$1-\$1.75 in the Middle West. Eastern various varieties of strawberries 75¢-\$1.75 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$1.75-\$2.50 f.o.b. Delaware points. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3-\$3.75 per crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$405-\$605 bulk per car in New York City; 24-28 pounds average \$225-\$350 f.o.b. Leesburg.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 25 points to 9.13¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 4.92¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 9.24¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 9.17¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture. For the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 57

Section 1

June 7, 1933.

PEACE PROGRESS

An assertion that the last decade had brought greater strides toward world peace than the most ardent dreamer could have hoped for in a century was made yesterday at Swarthmore, Pa., by Newton D. Baker, addressing the American Association of Rhodes Scholars. He declared, however, that a super-state such as that advocated by H.G. Wells, Sir Arthur Salter and others was impossible of achievement because of the nationalistic spirit. The man who was President Wilson's Secretary of War spoke at a symposium on international economic affairs held in connection with the first reunion of American Rhodes scholars since the establishment of the scholarships thirty years ago. (Press, June 7.)

LOAN TO CHINA

The United States loan to China to finance purchases of wheat and cotton has aroused British criticism in Shanghai and London where it is contended it may conflict with the 1920 consortium to which the United States, Britain, France and Japan were parties. (London cable to N.Y. Times).

GAMBLING IN GRAIN

One of the causes of present economic conditions was laid to gambling in grain markets by Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Bay State Milling Company of Boston, in an address yesterday before the convention of the Association of Operative Millers at Chicago. "The unwillingness of the authorities of the principal stock and commodity exchanges to restrain inordinate gambling or curb pool operations is one cause," he said, and pointed to Chicago wheat transactions of 150,000,000 bushels in a single season. (Press, June 7.)

SEND GOLD TO WORLD BANK

The World Bank is now holding the largest amount of gold in its history, says a Basle dispatch to the New York Times. Officials declined to give the figure, but they said it was a "very substantial" one; that the gold holdings had increased considerably recently. Banking quarters attribute the rapid growth in this function of the bank to fears caused by the action of the dollar, apprehension for currencies remaining on the gold standard and to the lowness of interest rates. These factors, they think, combine to cause central banks to convert their assets into gold as the only safe thing and to entrust the gold to the World Bank as the only institution which is dominated by no national government.

ADVISES DEBT PAYMENT

Viscount Snowden, of Ickornshaw, twice chancellor of the exchequer in British cabinets, has thrown the weight of his authority in financial matters on the side of paying the June debt installment to the United States, but of paying it in silver, says an Associated Press report from London. He takes the view that it is very dangerous for any government to repudiate its bonds, and more dangerous for Great Britain than for any other.

Section 2

Agriculture An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for June says:
Bill "Evidence that agriculture has a real friend in the White House
Comment continues to accumulate. In signing the many-sided farm relief bill, the President not only fulfilled his campaign pledges to the farmers of the Nation, but he took responsibility for the exercise of greater powers than were ever conferred on an executive in times of peace. An interesting feature of the act is that very little of it is mandatory. The President and the Secretary of Agriculture are given a great variety of powers, but they are also provided with the right to exercise them or not, so they can meet changing conditions as they occur. The one thing they must do, however, is refinance farm debts at lower rates of interest. Machinery for doing this is provided by the bill and those who are interested in the service can secure full information by applying to the nearest Federal Land Bank, Farm Loan Association, or County Agent. Unfortunately the bill did not become a law until May 10, too late to give the acreage reduction plan a full trial this season....This so-called farm relief law is in reality a measure to remove the weight of economic depression for all classes of people. Increased purchasing power on the farm means greater activity for mills, factories, and all kinds of business, with a resulting decrease in unemployment. For the first time in this generation, therefore, we find legislators, big and little business, Wall Street and Labor almost solidly behind a measure that has for its immediate objective the uplifting of agriculture. It is a condition that is certain to restore faith and confidence."

Banking An editorial in The Business Week for June 7 says:
"Commercial banking, around which we have thrown innumerable restrictions, is the machinery for carrying on the daily business of the world. But investment banking goes deeper. Its function is to provide the channels through which the reservoir of savings accumulated in commercial and savings banks, in life insurance funds, and in other pools, flows into business...Congress must collect all the facts about the investment business of the country and how it has been conducted. Not until then will it be possible to act intelligently. Possibly not then, but certainly not before. Meantime, the process of probing into 'private' business needs no apology or defense. For it isn't 'private' business. It may, for convenience and through persistence of custom, be called 'private banking' for a long time to come. But anything so vital to the economic structure of America and the world, anything which affects so profoundly the jobs and lives of every citizen, certainly is touched with a public interest, and is a proper subject of inquiry. That is the spirit in which the work should be approached. It is not a punitive expedition. It ought to dig deeper into principles. Its aim should be to preserve the essential good of a great securities market, destroying, if it be possible, some of the evils which have grown up around it with the consent and connivance of all of us."

City versus Professor W. C. Allee and W. E. Cary, M.D., University
Country of Chicago, writing under the title, "Shall We Move to the
Life Country?" in The Scientific Monthly for June, say: "...Today,
when so large a proportion of the working populations of all great
cities are unemployed, the economic argument loses much of its
force. Slowly it becomes apparent that some things are even more
important than money, important though that may be, and that possi-
bly they may be found more easily in the country or the town than
in the city. The city is draining back into the country, where
there is still wood in the forests for fuel and where there are
gardens that will produce food. It may be for the most part an
unwilling involuntary exit, but there are also those, both in the
city and outside it, who have been driven by their circumstances
to an intelligent casting up of accounts, in the effort to decide
after a frank survey of the facts whether the tide ought ever to
be reversed and the cities resume their mushroom growth of the
last century....There is a growing feeling, which the present eco-
nomic difficulties have accelerated, that the best way to solve
the city's difficulties is to leave them behind; to move to the
suburbs or the country or the small town, where the surroundings
are more wholesome and more manageable. For the great numbers
who will remain in the city it is very well that they hold stead-
ily in mind the simple essentials to life that we have just been
reviewing: clean air, water and food, full sunlight, warmth,
moisture and quiet, and the avoidance of contagious diseases; and
set an individual and community course toward securing them. If
their importance is fully realized there may come a time when a
man will not have to give seven years of his life for the privi-
lege of earning a city salary."

Economic The Rt. Hon. The Viscount Snowden, writing from London
Confer- on "The 28th Economic Conference" to Barron's for June 5, says:
ence "While one is anxious not to discourage any well-meaning effort
to improve world economic conditions, it is equally important
not to raise expectations which are doomed to disappointment. The
statesmen who are responsible for the forthcoming World Economic
Conference do not themselves appear to have much hope that it will
achieve any substantial results....Unless the coming conference
can overcome the obstacles which have hindered international co-
operation hitherto, it will do no more than repeat platitudinous
resolutions which will be thrown into the waste-paper basket by
the governments represented at the conference....Unless the World
Economic Conference succeeds in removing the obstacles to the free
flow of international commerce it will achieve nothing. Wholesale
prices, credit, and currency are all subsidiary to the question
of trade barriers. Prices have fallen because countries are pre-
vented by trade barriers from selling their goods. Get them a
market for their goods, and prices may be left to find their
economic level. Talk of increased credit facilities is just non-
sense when business men are prevented from doing trade with the
capital resources they already possess. There is at present no
restriction of credit for business which offers a profitable

return. Open up the world markets, and plenty of credit will be forthcoming for an expanding and profitable trade. So it is with exchange and currency problems. These are the result and not the cause of trade depression. With the free flow of international commerce the exchanges will find their true relationships. In times of trade depression there is always a recrudescence of crank monetary theories, the advocates of which attribute all our trade difficulties to monetary policy. An international monetary standard is not only desirable but also necessary for the efficient working of the international exchanges, and the conference will certainly give attention to this question. As the report of the Committee of Experts says, 'in the absence of any other generally acceptable standard the conference will have to consider how the conditions of a successful restoration of a free gold standard can be fulfilled.' On this matter the conference ought to be able to come to an agreement. But any reformed monetary standard will depend for its effectiveness on the willingness of all countries to play the game. There is a real danger, and the present internal policy of the United States gives support to this fear, that some countries, in order to find an easy way out of their difficulties, may adopt an unsound monetary policy. Inflation is always a temptation to an embarrassed country. It may give for a time the appearance of revived prosperity, but it will soon bring the natural reaction. Like all dope, it leaves the body in a more enfeebled condition when the first effect has passed..."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

The New York Times of June 2 says: "Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is helping to tell people that the farm wife is rapidly stepping out of the kitchen into the wayside market. Early one morning recently fifty luscious-looking cakes were gathered from Maryland farm homes and delivered at the White House for a tea. The women had labored to make the cakes 'fluffy' and the frosting smooth. They wanted to please the mistress of the White House. Later that morning Mrs. Roosevelt pulled on a jaunty blue silk jacket and snug blue crepe hat and drove out to a large garden in Maryland, where the farm women had gathered to display their wares. She stopped at counters to look at dainty strawberry tarts, tiny cookies wrapped in transparent paper, and vegetables scrubbed until they shone. At each counter stood rosy-cheeked farm women, first a little awed by their visitor, but then breaking into natural smiles as she asked them about recipes and complimented them. As she was about to leave, a beaming little woman, Mrs. George Ferzer of Montgomery County, held up a prize pie-- 'chiffon pie,' she called it--dotted with whole strawberries, and presented it to the delighted Mrs. Roosevelt. The display was assembled by Miss Florence E. Ward, director of extension service for the Department of Agriculture, which is teaching farm women all over the country cooperative sales methods. These women are fast changing the old picture of farm life, Miss Ward says. The men stay at home more now, where the women

frequently get up at dawn, load a truck, and drive to a market to add to the family's income."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 6.—Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.65 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.60 to \$4.90; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.85 to \$4.90; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.75 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.35; slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$8.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 73 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to 74 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 73 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to 74 $\frac{3}{8}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 69 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 69 ϕ to 70 ϕ ; St. Louis 75 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 77 ϕ ; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70 ϕ to 73 ϕ ; St. Louis 76 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 57 ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 59 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 62 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth 63 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 65 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 56 $\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to 56 $\frac{5}{8}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 34 ϕ to 35 ϕ ; Kansas City 40 ϕ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago 42 ϕ ; St. Louis 42 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white, Kansas City 41 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 42 ϕ (Nom.); St. Louis 44 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 44 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 36 ϕ to 39 ϕ ; Kansas City 40 ϕ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago 42 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 44 ϕ ; St. Louis 43 ϕ to 43 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 32 ϕ to 35 ϕ ; Kansas City 39 ϕ to 39 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago 40 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 43 ϕ ; St. Louis 42 ϕ to 43 ϕ ; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23 ϕ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 25 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 25 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago 25 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 25 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 22 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 24 ϕ to 25 ϕ ; Chicago 24 ϕ to 24 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 24 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 25 ϕ ; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 46 ϕ to 47 ϕ ; Chicago 56 ϕ to 60 ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.56 $\frac{1}{2}$.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$3-\$3.90 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.75 f.o.b. Washington, N.C. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.15 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1-\$1.25 in the East; 60 ϕ -75 ϕ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; 85 ϕ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, \$1-\$1.65 per 50-pound sack in city markets; Crystal White Wax \$1-\$1.25 in Chicago. Florida Tom Watson watermelons,

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

24-30 pounds average \$550-\$575 bulk per car in New York City; \$250-\$400 f.o.b. Gainesville. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Brawley.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 points to 8.98¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 4.94¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 9.08¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 9.04¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 15¢; Young Americas, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 14 to 16¢; Standards, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

June 8, 1933.

WHEAT CONFERENCE

From London, Frederick T. Birchall reports to the New York Times on the wheat conference now in session. He says in part:

"In a quiet upstairs room of Claridge's Hotel six men have been sitting daily this week around a green table in the frankest and

most intimate discussion of world problems important to the success of this approaching economic conference which proposes to remedy as many of the world's ills as possible but sadly needs some initial impulse to set it going. The six men represent four countries that produce 90 percent of the world's wheat supply, and the problem they are discussing is wheat--its present overproduction and consequent low price. The low price has entailed upon growers the world over hardships that have produced in turn no small part of the business depression from which the whole world is suffering. Curtail wheat production for a brief period, enabling the 400,000,000 bushels now stored up be disposed of without breaking prices for the incoming crop, and you have solved one immediate factor in the world depression and can proceed more hopefully to deal with the rest....From early until late the discussion has been proceeding, and the latest information is that it is getting ahead!..."

TO AID JOHNSON

Three outstanding industrialists--Walter C. Teagle, of Standard Oil; Alfred P. Sloan, of General Motors, and Gerard Swope, of General Electric--yesterday were reported ready to accept appointment by Hugh S. Johnson to aid in the administration of the

industrial act. Announcement of their selection as part of a five-man board which will represent industry in considering trade agreements under the legislation was said to await only enactment of the bill by Congress. As representatives of labor Johnson has chosen Donald Richberg, a co-drafter of the bill and counsel for the Association of Railway Labor Executives, and Leo Wolman, a labor expert and professor at Columbia University. The legislation provides specifically that services may be accepted without compensation and creation of the advisory board would follow along the lines of the "dollar-a-year" men whom President Wilson called to his aid during the World War.(A.P., June 8.)

CHAIN STORE RECOVERY

Although few store chains have reported recently greater totals of sales than those for the same period last year, most of them have shown substantial recovery from their previous decline and are now only slightly below the figures of 1932. E. C. Sams,

president of the J.C. Penney Company, said yesterday in reporting May sales of \$14,432,845 as compared with sales of \$12,645,443 in May, 1932: "...It is gratifying to note that this increased volume has been shown by stores in all sections of the country. Since retail prices had not yet been advanced by our company during May, but were actually lower on the whole than those existing a year ago, the increased sales reflect a definite and marked increase in customer buying."(New York Times.)

Section 2

Advance in Stocks The rise of stocks in May theoretically added \$5,658,-000,000 to the aggregate quoted market value of all shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, according to the monthly tabulation issued by the Exchange, making the total increase \$12,773,000,000 from the low point on March 1, 1933. An increase of \$12,558,000,000 has taken place in the two months from April 1 to June 1 alone, this increase comparing with one of \$12,149,000,-000 occurring from July 1 to Sept. 1, 1932, the first big rally since the market crash of 1929 and following years. The huge rise in the computed value of stocks last month was accompanied by a gain of only \$206,017,250 in brokers' loans, indicating that the market's upswing was caused almost entirely by cash buying. (Press, June 7.)

Bag Sea Elephants The scientific party visiting Guadalupe Island, Mexico, sanctuary of the last colony in the world of the rare northern sea elephants on June 6 achieved its mission, despite earthquakes that endangered the lives of the scientists. Five specimens have been captured and are being skinned preparatory to being sent to the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago. G. Allan Hancock, host of the party, together with the other scientists, were on the narrow sandy beach habitat of the sea elephants last Friday when a severe earthquake rocked the volcanic islet. Great boulders crashed down among them from the sides of the 2,000-foot volcanic cliff rising from the sandy ledge. (Press, June 7.)

Puerto Rico Trade An editorial in The Miami Herald for May 27 says: "Florida should look not only to South America but also eastward and southward to the West Indies for an enlargement of trade and business. Robert H. Gore of this State, the new governor of Puerto Rico, senses this possibility in assuming his post. Much of the commerce from Puerto Rico, Mr. Gore points out, goes to New York and Boston and could be diverted to Florida, such as Miami, Port Everglades, Key West, Tampa, Jacksonville and other harbors of this State. From here the products could be shipped by rail to all parts of the country, saving the additional haul both by boat and train. What is true of Puerto Rico is equally applicable to other islands in the West Indies, and out of this could be developed an ever increasing commerce of importance to our Caribbean neighbors and to Florida. Governor Gore has extensive plans for the rehabilitation of Puerto Rico, and would promote commerce, agriculture and education. He suggests that many farmers might be transferred from the islands to establish themselves on the land in Florida and the South, adding to the population and food production. These valuable suggestions warrant full investigation in the hope of profitable results."

Railroad Employment Although there were almost 22,000 fewer railroad workers in March than in February, the 919,881 men working earned \$3,768,068 more than the larger number did in the previous month. Wage statistics made public today by the Interstate Commerce Commission showed that 941,544 were employed in February. Payments

of wages and salaries in March were \$110,607,067, compared with \$106,838,999. The March employment was the lowest ever recorded since the Interstate Commerce Commission began keeping statistics in the Eighteen Eighties.(A.P.)

Sugar
Outlook

Joseph M. Guilfoyle, writing on "The Changed Sugar Outlook" in Barron's for May 8, says: "As a result of the current advance in sugar futures, the raw product and shares in this group, the sugar industry for the first time in a decade has become one of the favorites of the investing public. Sugar was one of the first commodities to undergo severe depression and has been deflated more sharply than other commodities. Incidentally, sugar probably had once been inflated more sharply than any other commodity in view of the fact that in 1920 the price of raw sugar reached $23\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. Except for brief intervals raw sugar has declined almost steadily in the past 10 years, reaching a record low in May, 1932, when it sold for 57 cents a hundred pounds, about 50% of the cost of production. Since that time it has recovered substantially, especially in the past two months. When the current advance got under way in February of this year, raw sugar was selling at 2.65 cents a pound, duty paid. On May 4 the price of Cuban raw sugar had advanced to 3.40 cents a pound, duty paid, an increase of 75 points. Theoretically, this advance has enhanced the world sugar crop by approximately \$375,000,000. The immediate reason for the increase in sugar values can be attributed to the fact that the administration is considering ways and means of improving economic conditions in Cuba by raising the price of sugar. Also, with the lines of impending inflation more clearly drawn at Washington, the rush to transform dollars into commodities has gained considerable momentum. Cuban developments in the past month also have been constructive...."

Wheat Crop

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for June 3 says: "Estimates of the five leading crop experts of Chicago, on conditions as of June 1, average 357,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 270,000,000 of spring, making a total of 627,000,000 bushels. Thus, in spite of reports of improved conditions in the winter wheat belt and the very apparent betterment of soil conditions in the spring wheat territory, total production will be considerably less than average domestic consumption. All of these reports assume a larger production of winter wheat than the Government estimated as of May 1, and all agree in estimating a slight increase in the month. Whether the Department of Agriculture will find any increase in its estimate to be announced on June 9 is a moot question. Reports received at this office indicate no increase in the crop in the Southwest. But whether there is more or less than a month ago, the difference at this time cannot be material....The Department of Agriculture has estimated domestic requirements for the current season at 660,000,000 bushels. Assuming this to be the measure for the next year's needs, the average of the crop as estimated by the experts would fall 33,000,000 bushels short of needs, which would cause a very welcome reduction

in the large carryover, which already is beginning to melt away. The figures lead to the conclusion that with but moderate success of the Adjustment Administration in securing reduction this autumn and a slight increase in exports a wheat surplus next year will not be one of our agricultural troubles."

Stamp on High Price Level A Chicago dispatch to The New York Times of June 4 says: "A warning that prices ought not to be allowed to fall was sounded by Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England and president of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, in his address before the Economic Club of Chicago Thursday night. Falling prices make constant money wages into a dangerously high 'real wage,' he said. Sir Josiah said, in part: 'The complications of the situation immediately ahead of American business rehabilitation would seem to depend upon three variables. It is impossible to be clear which of these settles itself first, and certainly, none is independent. The first recognized variable is the relation of the dollar to commodities--the purchasing power of your currency, on which depend the price level in dollars, the ease or difficulty of making profits, and, therefore, the ultimate level of sound stock and bond values. The second relationship is that between dollars and foreign currencies, especially those not on the gold standard. We are asking, first, what is the "proper" exchange rate and second, what it ought to be fixed at so as not to prejudice the foreign trade of either side or favor it unduly. ...The third relationship, which we tend not to think explicitly about, is that between gold and commodities. Until recently gold has become steadily more valuable, gold prices have fallen, but we do not know how the gold relationship will behave in future...."

Water Restoration An editorial in American Game for March-April says: "President Roosevelt has been Doing Big Things. From the conservation standpoint he made a ten-strike when he announced his reforestation work program for 250,000 idle young men. With one stroke the President did more to impress upon the American people the interdependence of trees, waters and humanity than any president within the last quarter of a century....And that is not all! It is reported from reliable sources that water restoration work in the Plains and Prairie States is to be undertaken to reduce floods, curb soil erosion, and do many other things which will benefit that vast section of the country where water must be conserved. In addition to improving the underground water levels, wild life of all kinds will benefit materially through this work. Water restoration is directly in line with forestation, for trees cannot grow in sparsely watered sections until sufficient water is available....This program as a whole will advance conservation work by a generation. It launches a new conservation era. Putting 250,000 young men to work in the woods will give conservation a new impetus."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for May 29 says: "Whatever may be the outcome of the present Government policy in regard to farm relief, one thing can be said which was not true of former efforts along this line. Instead of naming men for farm activities who would not know a cow from a sheep, the administration is choosing its administrators of farm measures from the very heart of the Corn Belt. The Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, is an Iowa man and comes from the third generation of cornland farmers and farm editors. When the Department picked a man to take active charge of the details of the farm bill, George N. Peek of Moline was chosen. Peek has spent a lifetime in contact with farmers, through his association with the Moline Plow Company, makers of farm machinery of all kinds. And now it is announced that Guy C. Shepard of Evanston is named to have contacts and take charge of negotiations with packing plants in connection with carrying out the provisions of the farm bill. Shepard is a native of Iowa, and graduated from farm work to important connections with the packing industry of Iowa and Chicago. During the World War, he served on several emergency committees concerned with the production and distribution of foodstuffs for the armed forces of the allies. He spent some time in Europe after the war, adjusting private claims on food purchases during the years of conflict. Mr. Shepard is a long-time friend of Chief Administrator George N. Peek, his acquaintance having begun at Council Bluffs when Mr. Peek was with a farm implement company. If this class of men can't make farm relief measures work, who can?"

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

June 7.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.35; cows, good \$3.65 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.75; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.65 to \$4.75; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.55 to \$4.70; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.50 to \$4.10; slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 74 5/8 to 75 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 74 5/8¢ to 75 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 69 1/2¢ to 70 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 69¢ to 70 1/2¢; Chicago 73 1/2¢; St. Louis 75 1/2¢; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 77¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

City 70¢ to 72½¢; St. Louis 76½¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 67¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 59¾¢ to 62¾¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 63¾¢ to 65¾¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 56¾¢ to 57¼¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 34¢ to 35¢; Kansas City 39¾¢ to 40¼¢ (Nom.); Chicago 41¾¢; St. Louis 42¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 41¢ to 49½¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 44½¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 35¢ to 38½¢; Kansas City 39¾¢ to 40¼¢ (Nom.); Chicago 42¢ to 44¢; St. Louis 42¾¢ to 43½¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 32¢ to 35¢; Kansas City 38¾¢ to 39¾¢ (Nom.); Chicago 39½¢ to 41¾¢; St. Louis 41¢ to 42½¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 24 1/8¢ to 24 5/8¢; Kansas City 25½¢ to 26¢; Chicago 25½¢ to 26¢; St. Louis 26¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 23 3/8¢ to 23 7/8¢; Kansas City 24¼¢ to 25¼¢; Chicago 24½¢ to 25¢; St. Louis 25½¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 46¢ to 48¢; Chicago 56¢ to 60¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.53 to \$1.56.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$3-\$3.85 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.67½-\$2.75 f.o.b. Washington, North Carolina. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.15 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains ranged \$1.10-\$1.50 in the East with Wisconsin Round Whites bringing \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago and 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$500-\$580 bulk per car in New York City; \$250-\$400 f.o.b. Gainesville. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3.25-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets; mostly \$2 f.o.b. Brawley. Texas Yellow Bermudas, U.S. Commercials, \$1-\$1.75 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; Crystal White Wax \$1-\$1.25 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 9.04¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 4.83¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 9.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.08¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21½¢; 91 score, 21¼¢; 90 score, 21¢.

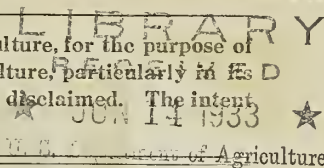
Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14½¢ to 15¢; Young Americas, 14¾¢ to 15¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 14 to 16¢; Standards, 13½¢ to 13¾¢; Firsts, 12½¢ to 12¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIX, No. 59

Section 1

June 9, 1933.

CORN PRODUCTS

Business in corn refining in May was the heaviest for any month on record, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation. Products of the industry include starches, dextrines, sugars, syrups and other derivatives of American corn which enter into food or are used in manufacturing operations by other industries. As reported by eleven refiners, more than 8,800,000 bushels of corn were ground in May, compared with more than 7,000,000 bushels in April. Commenting on the figures, the Corn Industries Research Foundation stated: "Since the products of corn enter into many of the country's basic industries, the heavy current demand for these items is a significant development. While some of the buying is, of course, speculative in character, much of it represents a substantial improvement in many primary industries. The next thirty to sixty days should show the extent to which the movement is carrying over to the ultimate consumer." (Press, June 9.)

U.S. LOAN POPULAR

Secretary Woodin announced last night that the Government's \$1,000,000,000 security issue had been over-subscribed five times. He said large numbers of small investors had subscribed for amounts of \$10,000 and less. The books on the issue were closed yesterday, except for the small subscriptions which the Secretary had promised to allot in full. The alacrity with which the issue was snapped up was interpreted by Government officials as indicating the country's faith in the President's policy.

PASS APPLE AND PEAR ACT

The House yesterday agreed to Senate amendments to a bill providing inspection of export apples and pears and sent it on to the White House. The bill would forbid carriers from transporting apples and pears for export unless the fruit were accompanied by an inspection certificate. A fee would be charged for the inspection service. One Senate amendment removed a provision that ships could not clear from port if uncertified fruit had been loaded. The other made the measure's provisions applicable to tramp and chartered vessels as well as common carriers. (A.P., June 9.)

MOTOR CAR SALES UP

Sales of cars by the General Motors Corporation's dealers to consumers in the United States totaled 85,969 in May, compared with 71,599 in the preceding month and with 63,500 in May, 1932, the press reports today. It was the largest number for any month since July, 1931.

PREDICTS DOLLAR WHEAT

One dollar wheat and 70-cent corn in the Middle West by next January 1 were predicted today by C. B. Merriam, member of the Federal Home Land Bank Board and Topeka banker, the Associated Press reports from Topeka.

Section 2

Canadian Wheat Exports H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, reported June 7, says a Canadian press report, that Canadian exports of wheat for May amounted to 21,464,848 bushels valued at \$13,064,-791, compared with 15,543,013 bushels valued at \$9,626,965 in May, 1932. Exports of wheat flour increased from 461,867 barrels to 565,080 barrels in volume and from \$1,647,616 to \$1,735,078 in value.

Car Loadings The New York Central Railroad handled 84,129 loaded freight cars last week, compared with 69,646 in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 20.8 percent. It was the fifth consecutive week in which the loadings exceeded the totals of a year previously. The Pennsylvania Railroad's freight traffic last week was 79,596 cars, against 69,788 a year before. (Press, June 8.)

Farm Bill Praised By Elliott The New York Times of June 1 says: "A hearty endorsement of the farm plan of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace came from London in a speech by Major Walter Elliott, British Minister of Agriculture, which was broadcast in this country over a network of stations by the National Broadcasting Company. 'We, as well as you,' said Major Elliott, 'have realized that the towns are making things for a world which is largely agricultural, and if agricultural prices give the countryside no purchasing power, the countryside will not be able to buy the goods men make in the towns. It is for this reason that we heartily agree with the Honorable Mr. Wallace that the contribution that consumers will make to the retail prices will be more than compensated for by the revised power of farmers to buy the goods and services that the city has to sell. In fact, we are all enormously interested in Secretary Wallace's address. I am the Minister of Agriculture in the British Cabinet, and the first thing I did when I got that address was to circulate it among the British Cabinet. Secretary Wallace was describing the farm bill and the main object of that bill, he said, was "Let's help the farmer plan his production to fit the effective demand of today's and tomorrow's market rather than yesterday's market." That was just about what we were trying to do over here, and as I have to convince a lot of people that it is wise, I am very glad to get this support from across the water. We started to plan that policy some years ago. In Britain we realized that in agriculture, as in other occupations, the world market was not going to be able indefinitely to stand rapidly increasing amounts of produce. We also realized that there was no complete solution in lowering costs of production or rationalization or any other device if it simply meant destroying the purchasing power of the consumer. It has taken us about two years, roughly, to get the plan worked out. Our plan, roughly, is this: To set the farmers to organize themselves and then for the department to arrange that, if the farmers can guarantee to deliver the goods at a reasonable price and of first-grade quality, the legislature will hold foreign supplies off the market to that point, but only to that point, at which a remunerative level of prices is obtained for all who supply the market, both home and foreign.'"

Farm Papers

The current issue of ACE, organ of the American Association of College Editors quotes Alva Agee writing in the Pennsylvania Farmer. Mr. Agee says in part: "I have a letter from a close observer in the farming world and he thinks that the educational work of the colleges and stations through local papers comes directly into the field formerly covered by farm papers. I can see that it is in the same field, but it affords only a fraction of the service a live farmer wants. There is no displacing a good farm journal. It does not seem so very long ago when those in charge of agricultural colleges and stations leaned heavily upon the farm press for favorable publicity. Certainly they got it. Part of the business was to build up faith in the scientists and to get money for their work. I wonder whether the younger generation of these scientists realizes what a big range of practical and human endeavor can be covered only by farm papers and that they should recognize the fact in their contacts with the public. I hope I am making my thought clear. It is not that farm journalism is not so soundly entrenched through faithful service that it always will have its place with thinking farmers, but rather that the institutions that the farm press helped to make should use its contacts to strengthen the whole scheme of agricultural education of which the farm paper always will be so essential a part. Our older scientists, through past experience, know that this is the better way for our farming industry."

Florida
Farms

An editorial in The Miami Herald for May 30 says: "In comparison with the rest of America, Florida agriculture is making progress and is gaining upon the other States. Between 1929 and 1932 Florida's percentage of loss in farm income was less than any other commonwealth, which is a remarkable condition that speaks well for our agriculturists and the prices of their products. The Florida Grower, agricultural magazine, reaches these conclusions from an analysis of Federal statistics showing the income by States for the last four years. Florida receipts from major crops and livestock products declined 33.4 percent in that period as contrasted with the national average of 56.8 percent and the high of 70.5 in South Dakota. New Jersey with 37.9 was next to Florida, while California showed 48.3 percent loss. Gross income of Florida farmers in 1932 reached \$86,536,000 and ranked us as twenty-fifth of the 48 States in farm production. In 1929 our aggregate of \$130,111,000 ranked thirty-second. So Florida has steadily climbed during the depression and makes the best showing in the Nation. This is reason for congratulation to the growers and strengthens the belief that this commonwealth will continue that progress until it stands near the top in the value of its farm production."

International
Trade

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for June 2 says: "Representatives of the United States are on the way to London, there to meet those from sixty-four other countries in a conference over the condition of a very sick world. No diagnosis is necessary since it is patent to all that the patient is afflicted

with the malady known as depression. Several remedies are necessary to effect a cure and, in varying degrees, all are difficult to administer. One of these, looked upon by the United States as quite essential, is the rehabilitation of international trade... In the past four years we have been obliged to get along without the rest of the world so far as a great deal of our trade is concentrated, and the rest of the world has been obliged in the same measure to get along without us. But neither has found the experience good. In this period of restricted international trade, agriculture has lost billions of dollars and agriculture is not happy; the losses to the wage earners would pay the war debts several times over, while huge expenditures, both public and private, have been, and still are, necessary to relieve destitution. Labor has not revelled in self-sufficiency. And as for the business man, the employer of labor, the income tax returns are conclusive evidence of what he has suffered from a partial isolation. The suffering of the rest of the world has been the same as ours. If anything can be learned by experience, there should be no hesitation in taking this and the other remedies necessary for recovery."

Wheat
Problem

In his June 7 dispatch to the New York Times reviewing the progress of the wheat conference in London, Frederick T. Birchall says: "The immediate problem (of the conferees representing the U.S., Canada, Australia and Argentina) is how to dispose of 400,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat. It is all piled in elevators in the United States and Canada, for Argentina and Australia have no wheat storage facilities but must export their product immediately. As soon as the wheat price rises a little, out comes some of this surplus to depress the price again. Curtailed production in the four countries--Russia is not a factor in the present wheat market--for as short a period as two years would get rid of this excess. And the United States now is able to make an agreement to curtail production. Formerly it could not, and so it constituted a great obstacle to an agreement. Now the difficulties are elsewhere. Australia is a country largely dependent upon its wheat exports. So is Argentina, and in neither--nor, for that matter, in Canada--has the Federal Government authority to curtail production. In each the wheat growers must be convinced that a smaller crop with better prices would be their advantage. They need convincing, also, that America is not going to carry the world's wheat burden again. Last year the United States held the bag, and it cost \$165,000,000. That is finished. But the United States is interested in a wider sense. These others are debtor countries. Unless they sell their wheat profitably they cannot pay their debts, public or private. They must sell or default, and America would suffer most by default. This economic conference is like a big clinic over a sick world. The assembled experts are variously diagnosing its ailments. There is overmuch speculation on frozen bank assets, high tariffs, defective monetary circulation and other things but from the little room in Claridge's, where plain rural doctors are assembled,

may come a message saying the basic trouble was really dietary--that the farm section of the human organization was not operating properly, but that it had been righted. Then the conference could proceed to deal with the more technical ills. About 25 percent of the American people are farmers and another 25 percent provide the tools and equipment that farmers use. Most of the remaining 50 percent depend in some sense upon the ability of the others to make a normal living. Therefore this conference is important."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 8.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.35; cows, good \$3.65 to \$4.25; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; feeder and stocker steers; (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.60; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.60; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.60; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.40 to \$3.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.35.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $73\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $74\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $73\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $74\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 70ϕ to $70\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 69ϕ to 70ϕ ; St. Louis 75ϕ ; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 75ϕ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70ϕ to 72ϕ ; St. Louis $74\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 56ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $59\frac{7}{8}$ to $62\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $63\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to $65\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $56\frac{1}{4}$ to $56\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $39\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $40\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago $41\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $41\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 42ϕ ; No.2 white, Kansas City $40\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $41\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 45ϕ ; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 38ϕ ; Kansas City $39\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $40\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago $41\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $43\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $42\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 43ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $38\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $39\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Chicago $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $40\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $41\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 42ϕ (Nom.); No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 24ϕ to $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $25\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $26\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago $26\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $26\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $26\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No.3 white, Minneapolis $23\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to $23\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Kansas City 25ϕ to $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $25\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 26ϕ ; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 45ϕ to 47ϕ ; Chicago 56ϕ to 60ϕ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.53\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$1.56\frac{1}{2}$.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

North Carolina Cobbler potatoes brought \$3-\$3.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$2.40-\$2.50 f.o.b. Washington, N.C. Alabama and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.25 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.20-\$1.50 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 75¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, \$1-\$1.65 per 50-pound sack in city markets; Crystal White Wax U.S. No.1, \$1.35-\$1.50 in Chicago. California Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$3-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Brawley. Florida Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pounds average, \$5.40-\$6.30 bulk per car in New York City; 24-26 pounds \$2.50-\$3.25 f.o.b. Gainesville.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 14 points to 8.90¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 4.76¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 9.01¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 9.00¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 22¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 15¢; Young Americas, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 14 to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 13¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIX, No. 60

Section 1

June 10, 1933.

INDUSTRY BILL ADVANCED

Passage by the Senate, late last night, of the industry control-public works bill sent to conference the last of the major measures on the administration's calendar for action. It left before the Senate a bill to provide funds for the operation of the new farm credit agency and there was a distinct possibility that this would be disposed of rapidly today. Except for this, the other bills on the program either were at the White House or were traveling down Pennsylvania Avenue for the Presidential signature, and members of Congress were considering the possibility of adjournment today. (A.P., June 10.)

TRADE REVIEW

Apparently immune to any potential adverse turn in the trend of political or economic adjustments, commercial and industrial activity is being extended persistently, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Reports from the chief centers of production and distribution revealed gains in nearly every part of the country. Retail trade continued to expand. "In the wholesale markets," the review continues, "activity continues unabated, with orders for fall running well into excess of the comparative period a year ago and in many cases above the 1930 record. Fall orders from retailers in agricultural districts easily exceed those for any comparative period in the last three years." (Press, June 10.)

ATTERBURY RAIL PLAN

W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, prescribed for the ills of the Nation's railroads today in a single phrase, consolidation under private management. He described for a gathering at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration the following steps looking toward rail recovery: Fewer systems, grouped chiefly but not entirely regionally. Competition between main terminals and next to no competition at intermediate points. Two, but in no case more than two, optional competitive routes between principal traffic centers. Consideration for invested capital facing obsolescence due to scaling down of facilities in line with consolidation. Atterbury, in passing, paid high tribute to President Roosevelt's plan for economic recovery.

WHOLESALE INDEXES UP

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending June 3 stands at 63.8 as compared with 63.3 for the week ending May 27, showing an increase of approximately eight-tenths of 1 percent. The current weekly index number of all commodities is the highest of the year; the lowest was 59.6, in the week ended March 4. As against the average increase of 7 percent in all commodities since the lowest week of March, farm products have scored by those weekly reports an advance of 31 percent from the year's lowest; foods have risen $14\frac{1}{4}$ percent, textiles $13\frac{5}{8}$ percent, hides and leather $18\frac{1}{8}$ percent. The advance in building material has been only $3\frac{1}{8}$ percent, in metals only $1\frac{1}{4}$ percent.

Section 2

Meeker on Recovery Bill Expressing the view that the greatest contribution that the United States can make to world recovery and world stability is to "recover and stabilize herself," says Dr. Royal Meeker in an article in June Current History. He discusses the problems to be dealt with at the World Economic Conference and lays particular stress on a complete revision of the domestic money-banking-credit system of every country. "No nation can attain economic salvation merely by the removal of tariff barriers or by the stabilization of the international exchanges," he declares. "Of course, the improvement of international economic conditions will improve internal conditions, but, since internal trade and consumption are of preponderating value, even in the case of Great Britain, it would seem axiomatic that attention should be given primarily to reviving home consumption and production so as to create the buying power which can purchase foreign goods. The first requisite of world recovery is internal rehabilitation." Dr. Meeker believes, however, that there must be cooperation between governments and central banks in creating and controlling the "inflation" of currency. "The greatest problem," he continues, "is to get the additional money units into the hands of workers, who will spend them for the goods and services they so sorely need." The best way to insure that inflation shall serve this purpose, says Dr. Meeker, is to undertake large capital expenditures for public works. "The expenditure of \$200,000,000 a month for a year would have the effect of starting up many private enterprises and increasing currency circulation many times over," he holds. Dr. Meeker says "the World Economic Conference promises important results, but we should not expect it to work miracles," and holds that "the most that should be expected is a modest beginning in the great work of promoting better understanding and better economic relations."

Need Social Research A message from Secretary Wallace commenting on the 50th anniversary of the Wisconsin Experiment Station is quoted in the press. Secretary Wallace said: "No one who is even slightly familiar with the work of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station can question the value of agricultural research. The Babcock test and the nutrition work, to name only two items, have had tremendous effect upon the dairy industry and upon the dietary habits. Your experiment station has been of genuine service not only to Wisconsin but to the entire country. We need research and always shall, and we need more efficiency on the average farm. But I should hate to see that efficiency come along if society does not at the same time devise the social machinery to control its total effect. It is plainly the duty of government to devise the necessary social machinery. That is what we are trying to do in the new farm adjustment act. It may be crude, as all inventions are in their infancy, and it may even provoke some antagonism. Nevertheless, we must have social machinery, and I hope we may count upon the scientists and the farmers of Wisconsin to help us develop and perfect it. If Wisconsin can contribute to the development of the social sciences

during the next 50 years as successfully as she has to the physical and biological sciences, then the 100th anniversary of this experiment station should be a glorious celebration indeed."

Northwest Business Picture An editorial in The Commercial West for May 27 says: "The business picture in the Northwest has brightened materially this week, adding to the already better prospect reported last week by Commercial West. In a survey and tabulation this week, found on another page of Commercial West, we point out the bettered position of banks, investors, insurance companies, etc., due to the fine gain that has been made by local bonds, held largely in the Northwest. This, coupled with increases in the values of Northwest stocks, gains in wheat, corn, grain and live-stock prices, has placed the Northwest out in front as the section of the United States that is recovering most rapidly from the effects of the depression. It was to be expected that increasing prices of farm products would help the Northwest quickly, but the fact that its stocks and bonds have appreciated to so marked an extent is a fine commentary upon the confidence of our people in our own institutions."

Railroad Reorganization A redrafted administration bill designed to help railroads reorganize and get back on a paying basis was agreed upon yesterday by conferees meeting to harmonize differences in the bills passed by the two Houses. Chairman Rayburn of the House Interstate Commerce Committee said that if it were possible he would bring the bill up in the House today. In its final form, the bill still provides for a Federal coordinator to order and assist in reorganizations. (Press, June 9.)

Sheep Industry An editorial in The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman for June 1 says: "A small farm flock of sheep continues to be one of the best assets on a southwest farm. During the last two years wool has been pretty cheap but in the last 60 days it has doubled in price. In some places it has almost trebled. Texas wool is selling well above 20 cents in the grease. But if wool has been low in price the last two years, lambs have done well as compared to other livestock. And ewes which sold readily last fall for \$2 per head have doubled in price. The biggest profit, however, in sheep is that which comes from cleaning up weedy pastures. A small flock of sheep will destroy most of the weeds found in the southwest. After the weeds are killed out the grass comes back. Thus the use of a small flock actually adds to the value of a pasture. Oklahoma alone needs at least 1,000,000 ewes to clean up our weeds. If these are given the care that every farm animal should get they will pay a good profit while improving our pastures. Wool is the one farm product which is on an import basis. We do not produce as much wool as we consume. The expansion of the sheep business in the range states seems to have reached its peak. Some think it has been overdone. If so, this means an opportunity to produce more sheep on our farms without increasing the total supply of wool and lambs."

Social Planning Clarence Poe, writing in *Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist* for June, says: "We are to have 'social planning'--that is to say, planning for an entire industry or industrial group--instead of exclusively individual planning, each person for himself. In both agriculture and manufacturing, individual farmers and individual factories must be prevented from following policies that are unsound and hurtful to the general group. The cotton farmer who is willing to plant only a reasonable percentage of his land in cotton, and the cotton mill that is willing to operate only a reasonable number of hours--they must be made the beneficiaries of government planning, while non-cooperators stay out and take chances in the old competitive tooth-and-claw struggle of 'rugged individualism.' Two generations ago we had horse, wagon, and stagecoach, and here and there a railroad. Then each operator of a farm, shop, store, or small factory could be pretty largely independent. Each community was more or less isolated. Competition did not reach far. Each man could rather safely look out for himself. But now the products of Carolina and California, of Maine and Mississippi, of Asia and Australia and Zambesia and Zanzibar, all are jumbled together in any market whose doors are open anywhere on earth. The individual is helpless to plan or plant wisely under such a system. The Machine has outgrown us--and by the Machine we mean all modern equipment for producing things and for assembling and transporting them. If the Machine is not to destroy us, we must control its operations, no matter what surrender of old-fashioned shibboleths this may necessitate."

Wool Report Nature (London) for May 20 says: "The report of the Council of the Wool Industries Research Association, Torridon, Leeds, for 1932-33 refers to the satisfactory working of the voluntary levy scheme, the yield from which during the year has increased by 10 percent. Subscriptions from the industry have reached the record figure of 11,087 pounds or 514 pounds in excess of the previous year. Together with a further reduction in expenditure due to certain internal economies and a new arrangement for the printing of publications and abstracts, this increase has enabled the association to show a surplus for the year in spite of a reduction of 2,500 pounds in the grant from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Owing to economies effected by the Association in its work on raw wool during the last two years, the Empire Marketing Board has been able to extend the period of the grant for this work until September, 1933. The activities of the Wool Fiber Research Committee have been continued and representative samples of New Zealand wools have been selected as standards and submitted to New Zealand."

Water Area Restoration American Game for March-April says: "Setting a precedent for the restoration of small water areas, President Roosevelt in North Dakota placed his approval upon the water restoration program of North Dakota for inclusion in his Conservation Corps work, on May 22. This act of the President is considered by conservationists as one of the greatest forward steps yet taken in conservation of wild life...."